INSURANCE
The reason being that their people are solidly supporting them.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHM. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1965.

INSURANCE
Non-Indian companies started in 1919 are writing four times their paid-up capital.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

VOL. XVIII NO. 77.- BOMBAY · MONDAY, MARCH 31, 1930. PRICE ONE ANNA.

MUSLIM LEADERS CALL TO THEIR CO-RELIGIONISTS.

Asked To Plunge In National Struggle.

Civil Disobedience Plans for Bombay Suburbs.

MAHATMAJI'S PLAIN SPEAKING TO VOLUNTEERS.

No Pomp And Extravagance On March.

"LET US JOIN STRUGGLE."

Dadabhai Naoroji's Grand- Daughter Pleads With Gandhiji.

—: o :—

Mahatmaji and his Satyagrahis left Bhatgam for Sandhiel on Sunday. Addressing a meeting he said: "that the merchants have lost India's freedom and it was they who must get, it back again. He, therefore, advocated the use of khaddar and the boycott of foreign cloth.

A bit of blunt speaking was done by Mahatmaji at Olpad He severely rebuked his followers and volunteers for extravagance and laxity. He said that he had no right to blame the Viceroy for taking a salary out of all proportion to Indian's average income when his own volunteers spent on the march over 50 times seven pice the income of an ordinary Indian.

Bombay and its Suburbs seem to have determined to take a great part in Mahatmaji's campaign. The Suburban Satyagrah Conference has resolved to fight to the last ditch with the Mahatmaji. Bombay City Satyagrahis met in an informal conference on Sunday and discussed plans for action.

NO FORCED LABOUR FOR MAHATMA'S MARCH.

INDIA'S FREEDOM WAS LOST BY MERCHANT'S

—:o:—

Gandhiji's Speech At Sandhiel.

SURAT, March 30.

Mahatmaji left Bhadgam for Sandhiel this morning where a public meeting was held. About 2,000 people including 500 ladies attended.

Mahatmaji addressing the meeting said he knew from some cloth merchants of Bombay that they had now realised that the movement of boycott of foreign cloth but one group believed there was nothing wrong if they purchased Japanese cloth. Mahatmaji replying said that those who believed in purchasing Japanese cloth were going in the wrong direction. He believed that if there was any loophole left not only Japanese cloth but all other foreign cloth would come in the country. Mahatmaji referred to the Salt Tax movement and Khadi and said India's freedom was lost by the merchants and they have to get it back again for her.

"LET US JOIN THE STRUGGLE."

—:o:—

Dadabhai Navroji's Grand Daughter Pleads With Mahatmaji.

SURAT, March 30.

Mahatma Gandhi is camping today at Sandhiar. At a public meeting held there this afternoon, the resignation of one more Talati was announced. Gandhiji said that some cloth merchants from Bombay came to see him. He could see that dealers in foreign cloth were impressed with the importance of the boycott of foreign cloth more than in 1921.

Mahatma Gandhi said that the grand-daughter of Dadabhai Naoroji, Khurshed Ben, had come to ask permission for ladies to join in the struggle.—A. P.

NO TURNING BACK NOW.

CAMP. BHATGAM, March 30.

Mahatma Gandhi and party arrived here last evening. At last night's meeting, Mahatmaji delivered what might be called a "self-introspective confession," rather than a speech.

NO SPINNING WHEEL.

Contrary to his usual practice on such occasions, he began to spin straight away on Takli at the afternoon meeting, and continued the same at the night meeting also. On enquiry, it was found that expecting to find spinning wheels in the Villages of Surat District he had sent away the spinning wheels supplied by the Gujarat Vidyapith, which were being carried from village to village. But it so happened that there were not sufficient spinning wheels to be found in the Villages of Surat District. The workers had therefore brought with them spinning wheels from Bardoli workshop. This being contrary to Gandhiji's expectation, he was very much agitated over the matter. He felt that it was a wrong method of going about the spinning business

He, therefore, decided to do 'sacrificial' spinning himself through Takli, and as its output in a given time is much less than that of spinning wheel. So Gandhiji and his companions began from to-day to utilise all the available time for spinning on Takli. Morever, he had discovered levity and little lapses among his own companions and noticed what he considered as extravagance on the part of the workers in Surat District, who were in charge of the arrangements for his march through the District.

NO TEMPTATIONS.

Gandhiji, therefore, devoted the whole of his speech to the necessity of observing strictest economy in the conduct of the campaign. He said that daily he was discovering weakness in himself and his companions on march. He, therefore, implored the workers in Surat District, some in whom had come in closest contact with him, not to put further temptations in the way of his companions and himself He said that if they who professed to represent the 'Daridra Narayan' millions of poor people in India, they had no business to spend more than was absolutely necessary and added, with considerable feeling, that as their representative, he would be wholly unjustified in twitting the Viceroy for drawing a salary which is five thousand times the income of the average Indian.

DEEPLY HUMILIATED.

It must be said, that on examination of the accounts, which he said he had called for at the end of the march, it was discovered that each one of the Satyagrahi Volunteers on march was costing fifty times the daily average income of an Indian. He would feel deeply hurt and humiliated at this. At the rate they were going, that is by bringing fruits and vegetables, and milk and other things from Surat and carting spinning wheels from Bardoli and by using huge incandecent lights daily, the expenses per head might easily mount up to fifty times the seven pice which is the ascertained average income of an individual Indian.

WARNING.

He, therefore, warned them to be most cautious about expenditure. He would not complain if milk could not be easily supplied, nor was it necessary to have brilliant lights, especially at vil-

(Continued from page 7.)

7 MORE ARRESTS IN RAE BARRELI.

—:o:—

Brisk Enrolment Of Volunteers.

—:o:—

43 PERSONS IN JAIL ALREADY.

BENARES, March 29.

Seven more arrests under Section 107 Cr. P. C. were made yesterday at Rae Bareli where preparations to break the Salt Laws are being made, and volunteers are being enrolled for the purpose. So far 43 persons have been arrested there under that section—A. P.

FURTHER NEWS OF MAHATMA'S MARCH.

SEE PAGES 7 AND 8.)

SATYAGRAHA IN SIND.

—:o:—

To Commence On Jallianwala Bagh Day.

KARACHI, March 30.

A meeting of Sind Political Workers was held yesterday at Hyderabad (Sind) when it was resolved to set up a Satyagraha Council consisting of Swamis Govindanand, Krishnanand and Sjts. Vishnu Sharma, Dr. Choitram, Jeramdas Narandas and Malkani with plenary powers to plan and carry out Satyagraha Campaign in Sind, to be commenced on April 13th, being the Jallianwala Bagh Day.

This resolution was ratified by the Provincial Congress Committee which met in the afternoon.

MEET AT HYDERABAD.

The Satyagraha council met at night. Among other matters, it resolved to commence Satyagraha in Karachi All volunteers from outside stations were directed to march on foot through different routes so as to cover all important towns and villages and meet at Hyderabad, which is fixed as the Volunteers' recruiting station. After receiving the necessary training there, they will be sent to Karachi for Satyagraha.

A small pamphlet on salt Satyagraha is to be issued by the 'Council' immediately and it will be broadcast in Sind.—Free Press.

KARACHI, Mar. 30.

The air mail from London arrived at Karachi at two this afternoon.—A. P.

"DISGRACEFUL AND SCANDALOUS."

—:o:—

Snowden Snubs Churchill.

DEBATE IN COMMONS ON UNEMPLOYMENT.

LONDON, March 28.

Miss Margaret Bondfield attributed the increase in unemployment in Britain since February 1st to world causes when she sought the House of Commons authority to increase the borrowing powers of the Unemployment Insurance Fund from forty to fifty million sterling. Miss Bondfield said that she disliked borrowing, but the abnormal increase in unemployment made it inevitable.

The Conservatives criticised the proposal, stating that Government had entirely miscalculated and lost control of the unemployment situation.

Mr. Churchill said that the Labourites had adopted the borrowing policy which they had previously described as dishonest. He asserted that Labour Exchange officials, encouraged by the Government attitude, were throwing up the sponge opening the door to almost limitless exploitation of unemployment insurance.

MR. CHURCHILL SNUBBED.

Mr. Snowden repudiated Mr Churchill's "disgraceful and scandalous" attack on Labour Exchange officials. He said he had reduced the floating debt by 190 millions sterling in the past three months which had removed the previous objections to borrowing. Referring to the Budget, Mr. Snowden said if additional taxation was necessary he would not hesitate to impose it; but he would not follow Mr. Churchill's example of putting it on the weakest backs.

RESOLUTION AGREED TO.

The resolution was agreed to.—Reuter.

OBEY NATION'S CALL TO WIN FREEDOM.

Leaders Appeal To Muslim Compatriots.

KEEP UP BEST TRADITIONS OF ISLAM.

BOMBAY, March 30.

The following appeal has been issued over the signatures of Moulana Abul Kalam Azad, Dr. Mahomed Alam, Messrs. Shah Mahomed Zubair, Dr. Kitchlew, Abbas Tyabji, S. A. Brelvi, Maulana Abdul Bari, Moulvi Mohiuddin Kasuri, Mr. Meher Ali, Mr. Syed Ataullah Bukhari, Moulana Abdul Kader Kasuri, Dr. Syed Mahmud, Mr. Tasaduq Sherwani, Moulana Zafar Alikhan, Imam A. K. Bavazir, Moulvi Abdul Bari, Maulvi Mahomed Ali, Abid Ali Jafferbhai and Mr. Haque.

With the unfurling of the National Flag on New Year's Day, India is face to face with the supreme crisis in her history. The fate of a great and ancient country, with a hoary civilisation, hang in the balance and the eyes of the world are rivetted on the efforts of Mahatma Gandhi to emancipate it from foreign bondage with the weapon of Non-violence.

IN THE NAME OF ISLAM.

We appeal to our fellow-Muslims in the name of Islam and our country, to throw themselves heart and soul into the struggle in which their Hindu compatriots have whole-heartedly flung themselves.

It is a pity that certain persons, who style themselves as leaders of the Muslim community, have been trying to dissuade them from joining the National battle for freedom on the mischievous plea that the Independence movement started by the Indian National Congress is in effect a movement for achieving Hindu Swaraj. This plea is a familiar one. It failed in the past in preventing Muslims from working shoulder to shoulder with their Hindu fellow-countrymen and we have no doubt it will fail again and the gross misrepresentation of the aims of the Congress and advice which is clearly against the principles of Islam to stand aloof from the National movement will be spurned by Mussalmans as unworthy of their traditions. We have full confidence that the heart of the Muslim communityd is sound and that the hour of trial will not find them wanting and that they will participate in the national struggle with their accustomed courage and spirit of self-sacrifice and thus play their part in achieving victory against all odds however heavy. If they join the struggle and help the nation in winning freedom there will be no question of begging for rights. It is not merely the call of the country but the call of their religion also which stirs Muslims to be up and doing. For freedom from foreign bondage has been an article of faith with the Muslim in every age and in every clime and he feels it to be his prime duty to free the land, where he has proudly lived for over a thousand years, from the shackles of foreign bondage. For Indian Muslims, therefore, there can be no other alternative than to vindicate the honour of their religion as well as of their country by obeying the Nation's call for service and sacrifice.—Free Press.

Mr. Sen-Gupta Released.

—:o:—

RANGOON, Mar 30.

Mr. Sen Gupta, the Mayor of Calcutta, was released this evening.—A. P.

"FIGHT TO THE LAST DITCH."

Bombay Suburban District's Resolve.

SATYAGRAHA ON JUHU SEA FACE.

The decision to inaugurate a campaign of "Satyagraha" against the Salt Tax on Juhu Sea Face was taken at a Conference of the residents of Suburban District of Bombay held at Vile Parle on Sunday afternoon. More than fifty volunteers were enrolled and several donations promised on the spot.

"TO THE VERY END."

"The moment Mahatma Gandhi gives the signal we will lead a revolt against the Salt Tax." This was the solemn pledge taken at the Vile Parle Satyagraha Conference, when Seth Jamnalal Bajaj presided.

The Conference passed the following resolution:—

"This Conference of the residents of the Bombay Suburban District heartily welcomes the movement for Civil Disobedience of the Salt Laws initiated by Mahatma Gandhiji and congratulates the local District Congress Committee on its decision to make this District a centre for Maharashtra for launching a similar campaign under its auspices as soon as Mahatmaji issues his instructions. It further congratulates the committee for being able to obtain the services of Sjt. Jamnalal Bajaj to guide and control its operations.

This conference declares its resolve, to cooperate in the campaign of Civil Disobedience and back it up to the very end of its resources."

GREAT ENTHUSIASM.

Intense enthusiasm marked the proceedings and over 2,000 people from the Suburban Districts attended. A special pandal was erected at the Gandhi Chowk which was gaily decorated with national flags.

At the outset Sjt. Gokulbhai D. Bhat, Secretary of the Suburban District Congress Committee, explained the object of the Conference. In accordance with the Congress mandate, the moment Mahatma Gandhi was arrested the whole country must be in readiness to start mass civil disobedience. The Suburban District Congress Committee had selected the Juhu Sea Face as the venue for starting a campaign of Civil Disobedience. He expressed his satisfaction at the fact that many districts around Bombay which had deputed representatives to the Conference were in favour of launching Satyagraha. He hoped that the people of the suburbs would join the national fight and swell the ranks of the Satyagrahis.

BE PREPARED!

In declaring the Conference open, Seth Jamnalal Bajaj congratulated the suburb of Vile Parle for their preparedness to launch Civil Disobedience. He referred to the arrest and conviction of Sardar Vallabhbhai and Mr. Sen Gupta and asked the Satyagrahis to be prepared to suffer worse punishments.

So far as he was concerned he had committed breaches of Sec[tion] 124A several times over in [his] public career and was not [sorry] to break every section of t[he] dian Penal Code. He hope[d] the people of Vile Parle a[nd] Suburban Districts would [do] good account of thems[elves] take a prominent part in [the] ing struggle. He appea[led] yagrahis to maintain the non-violent character of the struggle.

The President's speech was followed by patriotic songs by Kavi Hansraj, known as the "Blind Poet of Gujerat."

BOYCOTT FOREIGN CLOTH.

Mr. Vithaldas Jerajani who was the next speaker laid stress on the boycott of foreign cloth as a very strong weapon in the fight with their enemies. He referred to Mahatma Gandhi's speeches and said that boycott of foreign cloth was no less important than the breaking of Salt Laws. "Foreign clothes are a symbol of slavery. Discard them and take to khaddar" was in effect his fervent exhortation to the people of the suburbs.

NEW KURUKSHETRA.

Anna Saheb Dastane said they were about to come to a momentous decision. The suburb of Vile Parle he said would soon be converted into a Kurukshetra where the war of independence would be fought. He had no doubt that not a single Indian would keep out of the struggle of such importance. He gave his support on behalf of the people of Thana to the movement which would shortly be started at Juhu.

Mrs. Gangabai Patel representing the Rashtriya Stree Sabha appealed to women to come forward and take their share in the coming struggle. The greatest service they could do was to popularise the gospel of khaddar among the women.

AN AGRICULTURIST.

Sjt. Madnavraoji said he was an agriculturist and knew that they could not bear the burden of salt taxation.

Mr. Shankerrao Dev described the Mahatma's campaign as a religious fight. How could anybody withstand the temptaion of plunging into such a righteous fight? he asked. It was not the time for them to think of their comforts but they should court punishment and fill the prisons.

LAST BATTLE.

Mr. Yusuf Meherali made an appeal to the youths to rally round the Independence Flag. Their proper place at this critical juncture in the country's history was not the schools or colleges but the battlefield. (Cheers). He recalled Mahatma Gandhi's words that this was a fight to the finish and asked youths to see that it was a fight to the last ditch. With regard to the description of youths as revolutionaries by some Anglo-Indian papers, he was glad to accept the compliment but asserted that they were for the present pledged to the creed of non-violence.

Kavi Lalit and Mr. Niphadkar then sang some patriotic songs.

WOMAN'S APPEAL.

Mrs. Nirmalabai appealed to the ladies to do national work by wearing khaddar and inducing other women to do the same.

[Mr.] Hargovind K. Bhat moved [the] resolution.

[Seve]ral other speaking in sup[port] impressed [the] march to[day] to break [the] said that [the] would have [the] people of [the] Suburban Districts [the] from [the] good account [of] themselves and [the] take a prominent part in [the] ing struggle. He appeal[ed] to satyagrahis to maintain [the] vote

FREE ACCIDENT INSURANCE FO

DETAILS ON PAGE 8.

AUCTION SALES.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT MAHIM, AT SECOND LOHAR CHAWL IN GAIWADI, WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mulla & Mulla Attorneys for Mr. Esmail Haji Mahomed, the Receiver of the estate of Sulleman Haji Jumma appointed in the Bombay High Court Suit No. 1161 of 1929 (wherein Esmail Haji Mahomed and others are the plaintiffs and Abdulla Sulleman Haji Jumma and others are the defendants), Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., Auctioneers will sell by public Auction the above property described in the Schedule here-under written on THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 31st day of March, 1930, at 4-[illegible] p.m. (S. T.), on the premises.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land of Pension and Tax Tenure situate lying and being at Gai Wadi at or near Mahim in the City and Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 397 1/2 square yards or thereabouts forming part of the land entered in the Books of the Collector under old No. 485 New No. 4|4313, Old survey No. 26 and New survey Nos. 6|9 and cadastral survey No. 1135 of Mahim Division together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G. Ward No. 5042 (1 and 2) and Street Nos. 370, 370A.

For further particulars and Conditions of Sale, apply to the undersigned or to Messrs. Mulla & Mulla, Attorneys, for the Receiver, at their Office at Jehangir Wadia Buildings Esplanade Road, Fort Bombay.

J. S. MODY & CO

CRAWFORD & CO.,

Auctioneers

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)
AUCTION SALE OF 2 CASES OF WOOLLEN HOSIERY AND CASE OF FILMS.

By order of the Bank concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentors, Messrs. Malcome & Co., Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY (MONDAY), the 31st March 1930 at 2-30 P.M. (S.T.) at their auction rooms at No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

1 Case containing 18 doz. Woollen Golf Hose.

1 Case containing 60 pieces Men's Woollen and all Wool Cardigans and Pullovers.

1 Case containing one good second hand copy of the Film "Dr Jack" (Harold Lloyd Comedy) 5 Reels, 4200 feet, and one good, secondhand copy of the Film "Safety Last' (Harold Lloyd Comedy) 6 Reels, 4900 feet.

CRAWFORD & Co.,

GANDHI AND CO.

SALE THIS DAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)
AUCTION SALE OF 25 BALES HESSIAN CLOTH.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 31st March, 1930, at 2-30 P.M. (S.T.) at the Office of the Vendors at Khand Bazar, by order of Messrs. Shaw Wallace & Co., and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Hirji Keshavji, the defaulting purchasers:—

25 Bales Hessian Cloth 45 Ins. 11 Oz. per Yard, 11 x 12 in. Iron bound bales of 1,000 yds. each, of February Shipment arrived per s.s. "ORMARA" and lying at Shed No 8, Victoria Docks.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of [illegible]

GA[illegible]

AMERICAN COTTON ACREAGE.

A RECORD REDUCTION AIMED.

Prospects Of In Each State.

Messrs. A. Norden & Co.'s weekly market report dated 27th February deals as inder regarding the acreage question:—

COTTON.

March liquidation, weakness in grains, and a statement attributed to a member of the Federal Farm Board that cotton may sell as low as 10 cents per pound if southern farmers plant the same acreage to cotton this year as in 1929 were leading market influences during most of the week under review. Of only slightly less importance were the continued unsatisfactory character of the world's news from both political and economic standpoints, the prolonged slackness of the demand for American cotton, and the prevalence throughout the belt of almost ideal weather conditions for new crop preparations which progressed rapidly. At the time of writing near month liquidation has been virually completed, wheat is showing more stability due to buying of futures by agencies of the Farm Board, and cotton has staged a moderate rally on trade buying and short covering.

The general impression appears to be that the next important price movement will largely depend on the measure of success achieved by the acreage reduction campaigns which are now in progress. The object of these campaigns is to dissuade farmers from planting a total of more than 40,000,000 acres to cotton this year compared with 47,569,000 in 1929, i. e. a record reduction of almost 16 per cent. is aimed at. In order to obtain an impartial idea of farmers' reactions to the propaganda with which they are now being inundated, we recently wired a few of our best-posted friends in the South for their views on the prospective acreage in their States, and received the following replies:

REPORTS OF STATES.

Texas:—(1) Federal Reserve now out with what amounts to ultimatum to local banks as direct result, no doubt, of pressure from Farm Board, so Texas may show small decrease around 5 per cent. (2) Predict 5 per cent minimum reduction for Texas. (3) Our information regarding Central and South Texas indicates some increase grain acreage at expense of cotton if grain comes up satisfactorily. Co-ops and banks making strong campaign for reduction Unless market advances substantially near future think these efforts will have some success. (4) Reports received point to moderate reduction.

Oklahoma:—Well organized and vigorous campaign for acreage reduction in progress. Think some reduction will result, probably 10 per cent.

Arkansas:—(1) Around present levels think reduction in Arkansas will be about 5 or 6 per cent. (2) Under prevailing conditions think acreage reduction will be merely nominal.

Mississippi:—Replies to inquiries we have made of farmers in our immediate territory lead us to believe there will be very little reduction in acreage this section. We consider, though, there will be at least 15 per cent reduction in fertilizer.

Louisiana:—Look for a reduction of around 5 per cent.

Alabama:—Acreage will be slightly reduced owing inability farmers finance. Fertilizer sales will be reduced 40 or 50 per cent which will reduce yield much more than acreage reduction.

Georgia:—Expect some reduction acreage and more reduction fertilizer for financial reasons.

So. Carolina:—At this time expect slight reduction acreage this State with possibly greater reduction in use fertilizer.

The above authoritative expressions of opinion give as clear an idea of acreage prospects as we consider possible to obtain at this time of the year. We find that they offer us no inducement to change our views concerning the future course of prices, and we continue to favour the short side on good rallies.

Trading in new contracts began on the New York Cotton Exchange to-day. Under the terms governing these contracts, deliveries can be made either in New York or in designated southern markets without the exercise of the southern delivery option necessitating a reduction from the invoice price of 35 points as in the case of the old contract. New contract trading months at present are October, November, December 1930, and January 1931. Trading will continue in the old crop positions now on the board until they expire, and after next January business will be confined to new contracts. We ask our friends to note that, from now on, all orders that they may send us covering October, November, December and January deliveries will be understood as referring to new contracts unless we are otherwise instructed.

MILL STORES QUOTATIONS.

—:o:—

(Messrs. Maganbhai Amin & Co.)
Bombay, March 28.

Prices per ton:—

China Clay, best quality Rs. 78; China Clay, market quality Rs. 68.

Prices per Cwt:—

Farina, Supra (Dutch) Rs. 8|7|0; Epsom Salt Rs. 4|4|0; Sago Flour, 1st quality Rs. 8|9|0; Sago Flour, market quality Rs. 8|5|0; Maize Starch Pearl, India Brand Rs. 10|12|0; Dextrine (Potato) White Rs. 14|8|0; Zinc Chloride, German Rs. 14|6|0; Magnesium Chloride, German Rs. 3|3|0; Australian Mutton Tallow, White Rs. 32|4|0; Turkey Red Oil, Concentrated Rs. 45; Bleaching Powder, United Alkali, small packing Rs. 8|4|0; Bleaching Powder, Electro, German, small packing Rs. 8|4|0; Sodium Sulphide, English, Small Packing Rs. 9|4|0; Sodium Sulphide, English, large packing Rs. 8|4|0; Sodium Sulphide, German, small packing Rs. 3|4|0; Sodium Sulphide, German, large packing Rs. 8|4|0; Bichromate of Potash, small packing Rs. 35|-; Soda Ash Rs. 7|4|0; Bichromate of Soda, small packing Rs. 29|8|0; Brown Sugar of Lead, small packing Rs. 33|8|0; Litharge Flake, French small packing Rs. 30|4|0.

Prices per lb:—

Hydro Sulphide B. A. S. F. Rs. 0|8|9; Hydro Sulphide, English Rs 0|7|9; Aniline Salt, Electro Rs. 0|2|1; Antimony Salt Rs. 0|5|3; Acetic Acid Rs. 0|7|0; Formal-de-hyde Rs. 0|3|0.

LINSEED OIL

—:o:—

London, March 29.

Linseed, Oil, Naked, London, Cwt.: Sellers May-Aug. 38/1-1/2.
Linseed, Oil, Naked, London, Cwt.: Sellers Sept.-Dec. 38/-

COFFEE NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, March 29.

Coffee Fair Rio, (No. 7 Quality) Spot 10 1/8.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

—:o:—

London, March 29.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 63-1/2 lb. Cargoes:—
Sellers Mar.-April 38/3.
Barletta Russo, per 63-1/2 lb. Cargoes:
Sellers Mar.-April 37/9.
Wheat, South Australian, Parcels' Afloat Paid 29/-
Wheat, Choice White, Karachi, Parcels:
Nominal May-June 40/6.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

—:o:—

London, March 29.

[illegible]ar, Fine White, Dutch [illegible] No. 25 C & F Cal-

[illegible] per cwt. 10/-.
[illegible] per cwt. 10/3.
[illegible] per cwt. 10/4-1/2.
[illegible]bay:
[illegible]er cwt. 10/1.
[illegible]wt. 10/1.
[illegible]BBER
[illegible] March 29.
[illegible]dard, Ribbed [illegible]16.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

—:o:—

London, March 29.

TT London on Berlin 20.37-3/8
TT London on Amsterdam 12.12-104
TT London on Brussels 34 87
TT London on Madrid 39.06
TT London on Milon 92.81
TT London on Berne 25.13
TT London on Paris 124.28
TT London on Prague 164.12

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, March 29.

Cottonseed, Bombay, (Hull) Ton: Sellers Apl.-May £6-10-0.
Castorseed, Bombay, (Hull), Ton: Sellers Mar.-Apl, £15-11-3.
Rapeseed, Toria, (Hull-Continent), Ton:
Sellers Mar.-Apl. £15-10-0.

LINSEED.

London, March 29.

Linseed, Calcutta, (London), Ton: Sellers Apl.-May £19-2-6.
Linseed, Calcutta, (London), Ton Sellers May-Aug. £19-2-6.
Linseed, La Plata, C.I.F Hull, Ton:
Sellers Mar.-Apl. £17-16-3.
Linseed, Bombay, (Lonodn) Ton: Sellers Mar.-Apl. £19-15-0.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, March 29.

Interest, Day to Day Loans 2-3/8 per cent.
Interest, 7 Day (Market Loans) 2-1/2 per cent.
Bank Bills, 3 months 2-9/32 per cent.
Bank Bills, 6 months 2-3/8 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 3-3/4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 4-1/4 per cent.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

—:o:—

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, March 29.

May	15.88
July	15.91
October	15.53
December	15.65
January	15.75
Middling Spot	16.10

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, March 29.

May	15.52
July	15.57
Middling Spot	15.53

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, March 29

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Port 14,000 bales.
Day's Exports to Great Britain 7,000 bales.
Day's Exports to the Continent 3,000 bales.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.
New York, March 29.

Demand Bills	486.31

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, March 29.

Scinde, Fully Good	4.75
Scinde, Fine	5.00
Scinde, Superfine	5.25
Bengal, Good	4.50
Bengal, Fully Good	4.75
Bengal, Fine	5.00
Oomra, Good	5.05
Oomra, Fully Good	5.35
Oomra, Fine	5.65
Broach Fully Good	6.05
Broach Fine	6 30
Broach Superfine	6.55

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, March 29.

March	13.47
May	13.42
July	13.34
November	13 21
December	13.21
January	13.31
Sakells, F.G.F. Spot	14.20

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, March 29.

	Opening.	Closing.
March	8.15	8 19
April		8.19
May	8.19	8 22
June		8.22
July	8.21	8.23
August		8.24
September		8 24
October	8.22	8.25
November		8.27
December	8.27	8.28
January	8.27	8.30
February		8.32
March		8.36
Middling Spot		8.53

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.
Liverpool, March 29.

Sales at Liverpool 3,000 bales.
Sales on Speculation 100 bales
Sales of East Indian Cotton 100 bales.

LONDON SILVER.
London, March 29.

Silver:—Market is quiet.

Spot	19-7/16
Forward	19-5/16

LONDON GOLD.
London, March 29.

Bar Gold, Fine per oz £4-4-11-1/4

PERSIA'S ECONOMIC FUTURE.

Committee of Experts To Help Finance Minister.

A message from Tehran says that a Supreme Economic committee has been formed from among the financial and legal experts, and is affiliated to the Finance Ministry, to advise it with its views and opinions in financial affairs, legislation, and imposition and reduction of commercial duties and similar questions.

An important meeting of the newly formed committee was recently held under the personal presidentship of His Majesty the Shah of Persia, being attended by Doctor Laindon Blott, the Chairman of the National Bank, and Doctor Snennohead and Herr Dokerkerd and other German experts.

It was decided to re-model the import of foreign goods to organise and subsidise the Persian exports to foreign countries; to promulgate a law requiring the use of national clothes and fabrics, and the institution of a national bureau to supervise the utilization of Persian manufactures in foreign countries.

The Committee similarly decided to carry on the extension of railway lines in the North and in the South, as far as possible and to chalk out an economic policy to effect stability between the exports and the imports of the country, and to stabilise the Persian currency on the basis of gold.—"Muslim Outlook."

MONEYLENDING SADHU BURNT

CALCUTTA, March 29.

How a dozen men raided at midnight the Ashram of a Sadhu while the latter was asleep, gagged him and poured kerosene oil over the Sadhu's body and set fire to him and decamped with loot is reported from Bally. A servant and disciple of the Sadhu were also gagged and bound. Fire was put out by neighbours before the Sadhu was badly burnt. It is suspected that some debtors of the Sadhu, who used to lend money, are concerned with the outrage. A. P.

BOYCOTT SAPRU CONFERENCE.

Open Letter To Pt. Malaviya.

NEW DELHI, March 28.

The following open leter has been addressed to Pandit Malaviya by Messrs. S. C. Mitra, B. Dass, Mukhtarsingh, Amarnath Dutt and Rangbeharilal:

"We, the undersigned, feel compelled by our sense of public duty to address you this open letter in order to draw pointed attention to the undesirability of your continuing to associate yourself with the organisers of Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru's All-Parties' Conference or Committee at this critical juncture in the struggle for national freedom. We trust that this step will not be construed as indicating any want of trust in your leadership or want of loyalty to your own worthy self, to whom we have learnt throughout our public life to look for paternal guidance.

Mr. Gandhi rightly or wrongly has launched his campaign of Civil Disobedience and the attention of the whole country, which wishes him every success is rivetted on his campaign. Whatever honest differences of views you might have with Mr. Gandhi in this matter, it is impossible for you, we believe to differ from the object he has at heart. Whatever again may be your apprehensions as to the consequences of this campaign of Civil Disobedience, which soon bids fair to be India wide, we have no doubt that you regard Civil Disobedience or passive resistance as a perfectly legitimate constitutional weapon in the hands of those who wish to win back their birthright of Swaraj or to right the grievous wrongs they have been long suffering from. Nor is it possible for you to believe that for such a movement of non-violent Civil Disobedience you could possibly ever have a more selfless, a more experienced leaders at the head than Mr. Gandhi.

WHAT THE PUBLIC EXPECTS.

The least that the public has a right to expect from you at this moment when Mr. Gandhi has crossed the Rubicon is that you would yourself initiate an active movement complementary to Mr. Gandhi's campaign in spirit, if not in form, identical with it, such as for instance an intensive agitation for the boycott of British goods. We have no desire to critically analyse the motives of those, who are enthusiastic over the so-called All-Parties' Conference of Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, but it is obvious that as quite a substantial number of them represent a school of thought that is openly hostile to the principles of Mr. Gandhi's movement or that of the Indian National Congress it could easily be interpreted as a counter-move by the general public.

This Conference is bound to divert public attention, and therefore, act as a positive obstacle in the way of the people concentrating their whole energy and attention on the campaign of Mr. Gandhi or on the boycott of British goods, particularly when you, with your faithful and loyal followers, associate yourself with it. We feel that no real well-wished of the country wishes the movement launched by Mr. Gandhi to fail, but your participation in Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru's Conference, as you have to work in it in collaboration with those, who did not support you in your condemnation of the Government over the arrest of Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel, is bound to create a harmful impression on the public mind and tend to weaken the moral of the people, which Mr. Gandhi is trying so desperately to raise. We cannot help feeling that this will be a grave disservice to the national cause.

ANOTHER SERIOUS ASPECT.

There is another serious aspect of the matter to which we have to invite your attention. Even those, who are honest opponents of Mr. Gandhi's movement, cannot honestly sympathise with the policy of repression the Government seem determined to launch. They have, therefore, to watch carefully every step the Diehards of bureaucracy take against the national forces with or without the connivance of the Viceroy or the Labour Government. They have to mobilise carefully the forces of the section they represent to their utmost and do their best to curb the repressive policy at the right moment. We fail to understand how even honest Moderate like Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru can play this role effectively when they appear bent upon diverting public attention to Conferences and Committee for doing what they would ask us to believe to be the composition of communal differences.

We are sure that you at any rate will have no heart in such conferences while one section of the country will be engaged in a non-violent war against the present system of Government and the other in making a supreme effort at the boycott of British goods and at the stout resistance to the repressive policy of the Government. We deeply sympathise with the desire to settle the communal differences, though we believe that nationalism is the only real solvent of communalism. But we feel that at this critical juncture the spirit and atmosphere generated by such conferences will be fatal to the national cause at strike. This is not the time to discuss differences. This is the time to pocket whatever differences there may be and to enter on a struggle for freedom, either under the banner of Mr. Gandhi or under a banner, which we would wish you to unfurl, for bringing about the complete freedom of India by the boycott of British goods, for there is no room for domestic quarrels while the fight is going on in full swing.

PAST EXPERIENCE.

So far, however, as we may be justified in anticipating the results of this conference, if still persisted in, we may say that even to incurable optimists the previous experience of better composed conferences should be a sufficient warning of the consequences likely to follow a mixed gathering of reactionaries and progressives, of Nationalists and communalists, is bound to arrive at, which will be disliked by one section or the other and lead to efforts at mobilising public opinion for and against them at a time when all patriotic eyes will be anxiously watching Mr. Gandhi's struggle or the progress of the boycott of British goods. The result will be a confused atmosphere, which will be fair neither to Mr. Gandhi's movement nor to the All-Parties' Conference nor to the national forces opposed to the unreasonable sectional demands nor to the movement for the boycott of British goods.

We, therefore, earnestly request you to calmly ponder over what we have humbly put before you. We hope you will do your best to persuade the organisers of the Sapru Conference to postpone their meetings at least for six months and, should they not be so inclined, to disassociate yourself completely from that conference and to reassure the public at large in emphatic terms that there is no duty more sacred at the present moment than that the people should either join the battle on the front specially selected by Mr. Gandhi or on the front to be organised for the boycott of British goods. We feel confident that an action on these lines will have a great moral effect on the country in general and will help materially in the attainment of the object you and Mr. Gandhi love so dearly. Expecting an early response to this letter."

"TRAGEDY OF THE RACE COURSE."

Magistrate's Advice To Would-Be Suicide.

A typical case of ruin on the race course was heard at the Esplanade Police Court on Saturday by Mr. Oscar Brown, Additional Presidency Magistrate, when Anthony Andrew Pinto (23) a compounder, was charged with attempting to commit suicide.

Mr. R. P. Thanawala, Police Prosecutor, characterised the case, as a tragedy of the race course.

The evidence showed that the accused took arsenic on the 13th instant with a view to commit suicide. He was removed to the hospital where he recovered from the effects of poisoning.

The accused pleaded guilty and prayed for mercy.

Magistrate: You are a young man and your action in attempting to commit suicide is most despicable. Have more courage, young man.

Accused: I was in monetary difficulties, being heavily involved in debt due to my speculation on the race course, and I was forced to resort to take this extreme step.

The Magistrate advised the accused to make an attempt to pay the debt and to keep away from the race course. He then ordered the accused to be bound over in a sum of Rs. 50 for six months.

Coroner's Enquiry Into Murder Cases.

Two cases of murder were inquired by the Coroner on Saturday morning. In the first case, Sultan, a Pathan, was stabbed by Vazir, another Pathan, on the 26th instant at Bhendy Bazar. Sultan was removed to the J. J. Hospital by the police where he succumbed to his injuries on Saturday.

Another inquest was touching the death of an unknown Mahomedan, whose body was found lying on the Reclamation near Churchgate on Friday by the police. The body was mutilated with stab-wounds and the stomach was cut open.

The Coroner adjourned further hearing after recording identification evidence in both the cases to enable the police to make enquiries.

Drowned At Chowpatty.

Merwanji Rus[illegible]nji Dhondi, a Parsi, went to [illegible]r prayers at Chowpatty on [illegible]y morning, but did not [illegible] home. A search was made and his body was found floating the same evening in the sea. The police removed the body to the morgue and an inquest was held by the Coroner when the jury returned a verdict of death by drowning.

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Date.	Steamers.		Tons
1930		ALL	
5 April	Ranchi ..	VESSELS	16,650
12	Rawalpindi*		16,619
17	Morea (Extra)		10,946
19	Razmak ..		10,602
26	Narkunda x..	NOW SAIL	16,572
3 May	Viceroy of India ..		19,648
10	Rajputana*..		16,568
17	Kaisar-i-Hind	DIRECT	11,518
24	Mooltan x ..		20,847
31	Macedonia ..		11,120
June	Mantua* ..		10,946
14	Comorin ..	FROM	16,132
21	Maloja x ..		20,827
28	Razmak ..		10,857
5 July	Ranpura* ..	BOMBAY	16,601
12	Malwa ..		11,000
19	Nalder x ..		16,088
26	Rawalpindi..		16,619
2 Aug.	Morea* ..	WITHOUT	10,946
9	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
16	Narkundax..		16,572
23	Macedonia ..		11,120
30	Rajputana*..	TRANSHIP	16,568
6 Sept.	Ranpura ..		16,601
13	Mooltan x ..	MENT	20,847
20	Ranchi ..		16,650
27	Mantua* ..		10,946
4 Oct.	Viceroy of India ..	AT	19,648
11	Comorin x ..		15,132
18	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
25	Razmak@ ..	ADEN	10,857
1 Nov.	Rajputana ..		16,568
8	Naldera ..		16,088
15	Rampura ..		16,601
22	Morea* ..		10,954
29	Razmak ..		10,602

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

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First and second Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduce Rate will be issued for any mail steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "MACEDONIA" on the 31st May, 1930 and terminating with the "VICEROY OF INDIA" leaving Marseilles September 5th and due in Bombay on the 19th September, 1930. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon.	2nd Saloon.
To London and back by Sea	£168	£78
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train Across France in both directions	£126	£69
To Marseilles and back	£109	£73

The accommodations allotted will be the best available at time of application.

Passengers taking off-Season tickets and who wish to return later than September 19th may do so on paying half the Short Period Return Rate and half the ordinary return rate for whichever grade they are allotted

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 18th January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT PORT SAUDAN, MALTA and/or TANGIER.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1930		
3rd Apr.	Dumana	8,427
24th Apr.	Dumala	8,422
28th Aug.	Dumala	8,422
20th Nov.	Dumana	8,427
11th Dec.	Dumala	8,422

These two vessels are only one class ships, Fares as follows:—

	Single	Return
Bombay to Plymouth	A £64	£112
	B £60	£105
	C £56	£98

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P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA

1930 Date about		
18 Apr.	England Maru* ..	Singapore and Japan.
22 ,,	Alipore* ..	Straits China & Japan.
26 Apr.	Maloja ..	Colombo & Australia.
9 May.	Ranpura ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
23 May	Nalders ..	Colombo & Australia.
6 June	Morea ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
20 June	Narkunda ..	Colombo & Australia.
4 July	Rajputana ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.
18 July	Mooltan ..	Colombo & Australia.
1 Aug.	Mantua* ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
15 Aug.	Comorin ..	Colombo, & Australia.
29 Aug.	Malwa ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
12 Sept.	Naldera ..	Colombo & Australia.
26 Sept.	Morea ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
10 Oct.	Narkunda ..	Colombo & Australia.
24 Oct.	Rawalpindi ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
7 Nov	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.
21 Nov.	Ranchi ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan
5 Dec.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia.
19 Dec.	Malwa ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan

*Cargo only.

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Sailings approximately every month

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1930		
29 Mar,	Chakla ..	Karachi via Porbunder, Dwarka and O'Mandvi.
31 Mar.	Vita ..	Karachi via Porebunder, P'Okha and O'Mandvi
2 Apr.	Bandra ..	Verawal, Mangrole Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports
4 Apr.	Varela ..	Basrah via Karachi
9 Apr,	Karoa ..	East and South Africa.

Special 1st Saloon cheap Excursion return tickets to Mombasa for Rs. 500 will be available from May to September 1930. The return voyage to be completed within 3 months from the date of sailing from Bombay.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Mondays, Wednesday, Thursday Friday and Saturday every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs. Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamers or through passengers to Basreh

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Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leaves.
*Tokushima ..	5976	20 Mar.	6 Apr.
Sado Maru ..	6898	28 Mar.	11 Apr.
Fushimi Maru..	11000	....	@16 ..
*Tottori Maru..	5973	15 Apr.	25 Apr
Hakozaki Maru.	10500	....	@30 ,,
*Kurohime Maru	4097	20 Apr.	30 Apr.
Awa Maru ..	6028	30 Apr.	14 May.
Hakusan Maru.	10500	....	@14 May
Nagano Maru..	3824	4 May	14 May
Kitano Maru ..	8000	....	@28 ,,
*Rangoon Maru	5029	17 May.	29 May.
*Yamagata Maru	3807	20 May.	30 May.
Haruna Maru ..	10500	....	@11 June

*Do not carry passengers.
@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Katori Maru ..	10000	17 Apr.	4 May.
Atsuta Maru ..	8000	1 May	19 May.
Kashima Maru ..	10000	15 May.	2 June.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hongkong	From Kobe
Tatsuta Maru ..	22000	14 Apr.	22 April
Shinyo Maru ..	22000	23 Apr.	30 Apr.
Asama Maru ..	22000	1 May.	7 May.

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Fengtien	Newchwang	Shanghai
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Without operation, cures—Piles, Fistula, Carbuncle, Witlow, Gangrene, Boils, Foul Ulcer, etc., on application Instantly relieves a pain of poisonous Boils and Sores, draws out all pus magically. Even operated wounds of any extent healed in a week. It is taken also internally as best blood purifier. Cure guaranteed. Phial Re. 1-4-0. Postage extra. Ask free booklet to—NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.

Agents: J. Tirath and Co., Bunder Road Karachi.

Kemp and Co., Charni Road, Bombay.

Telegraphic Address: "Heer" Kandi

INSURANCE.

HINDUSTHAN

CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY LTD
HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.

(A PURELY INDIAN LIFE OFFICE.)
ASSETS EXCEED
Rs. 90,00,000

BONUS—(1927)
Rs. 100/-for Endowment
Rs. 75/-for Whole Life
per thousand for 5 years.

Liberal conditions as to Automatic Extension of Assurance. Loan and Surrender Value. Revival of Lapsed Policies, etc.

Premium rates (with profit) are sufficiently now and without Profit Rates are, perhaps, the lowest

Insure with "HINDUSTHAN" and have the satisfaction of making provision for self and family.
Applications for Agencies are invited.

For particulars please write to:—
Commissariat Building, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
N. DATTA, Manager, Bombay Branch.

PROGRESSIVE — PROFITABLE — MOST POPULAR
THE BHARAT INSURANCE CO., LTD.
ESTD. 1896
OFFERS ALL THAT IS BEST IN LIFE INSURANCE.
For particulars apply to:—
BOMBAY BRANCH:
Commissariat Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

East AND West INSURANCE Co., Ltd.

Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Purely Indian Concern — Offers everything best in Life Insurance

Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/- per Rs. 1,000/- per year.

Several new attractive plans.

Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions.

For Agency terms and other particulars Apply to the—
SECRETARIES Bombay.

Western India LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD. Satara City.

PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13.
Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.

UNSURPASSED BONUS	
Bonus per 1000 p. a.	
W. Life	End
Rs. 22-1/2	Rs. 18

Strongest Reserves ! !
(1) Life Assurance Fund, Rs. 10,64,993.
(2) Total undivided Reserve Rs. 3,42,170.
RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.
For Agency and other particulars please apply.

Grand-mother

Life for Granny has now come to mean joking with the youngsters, going to church and doing needlework. These last two pleasures, though, used to be sadly marred by her rheumatism, which sometimes made it impossible for her to handle her needles or to go out. But all that is changed since

CAFIASPIRIN

came into the house. Not only does it relieve her pains, but its regular use makes the rheumatic attacks less frequent and less severe. And so Granny, who used not to believe in "these modern discoveries" swears by CAFIASPIRIN and calls it "my magic remedy". And the rest of the family think with her, for it relieves their aches and pains too, and helps to keep them fit and well.

BAYER

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words

and

ONE ANNA

For each Additional Word.
Terms:—CASH with Order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertise is required, not necessarily for publication. Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. .... Advertisement Department. 'Bombay Chronicle", to be paid for.

Answers to Advetisements should be addressed as follows: Box Number .... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—Influencing SHARE SELLING AGENTS to push on the sale of shares of the CALCUTTA FILM COMPANY, LIMITED. For terms please apply to the MANAGING AGENTS, The EASTERN INDIA AGENCY, 25-B, Swallow Lane, Calcutta.

WANTED—A HEAD MASTER for Dayanand Industrial School Lahore. Pay upto Rs. 100/. One possessing experience of management and suitable technical /qualifications should apply to the SECRETARY, D. A. V. College Managing committee Lahore.
A 473

WANTED—A MILK EXPERT to work as a full-time SECRETARY and MANAGER with 5 years' PRACTICAL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATIVE experience also of canvassing, handling, distributing and supervising. One with simple habits; KNOWING GUJARATI, familiar with Bombay and Gujarat Districts preferred. Remuneration Rs. 200 with prospects according to the business consolidated. Apply in writing with full details as to age, education, service, caste &c., enclosing testimonials if any. NAGINDAS AMULAKHRAI, Chatkopar.
A 2284

THE NEW LIGHT, the only advanced Socialistic English Weekly in India with flowers of Bengal in the editorial board guarantees the highest circulation and solves all your advertising problems. Wanted selling and advertising agents in unrepresented districts. Please ask for free sample copy. Office 206, Cornwallis Street.

MATRIMONIAL.

WANTED—A MATCH for a beautiful and highly accomplished Khatri girl, who has recently qualified in Medicine. No caste restrictions. The applicant must be in Imperial Service or of a similar status. An I.M.S. preferred. Please correspond with Post Box No. 2480, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
M 480

LOAN.

25,000 Twenty five thousand (about) Loan without interest granted for ten years enlistment according concession is continued. Next date, fixed for granting fresh loans 30th, April 1930. Respectable Agents wanted on commission or pay Rs. 50-200. Ask for rules and list of loans granted. The BANKING AND INDUSTRIAL Syndicate Limited, Bombay, No. 2.
L 470

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO BE LET—An independent, well-lighted, airy block and decent comfortable GARAGES in China Baug Compound enquire at China Baug.
C R 2283

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	.. Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	.. Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	.. Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	.. Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their Advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

WANTED.

WANTED by the Poona City Municipality, an ACCOUNTANT. The pay of the Post is Rs. 150 to 250. The applicants should state their age, caste, qualifications and previous experience. The applicant having previous experience of the administration and the working of Local Bodies in the Accounts Section will be given preference. The essential qualifications for the post are as follows:—
Age—Between 25 and 40 years.
Examination—Government Diploma in accounts or other examination of the same standard.
Vernacular—Knowledge of Marathi as well as of Balbodh and Modi scripts essential.
The selected candidate must be able to join within 15 days of appointment.
Applications should reach the undersigned before the 15th of April 1930.
H. V. TULPULE, B.A.,LL.B.,
President,
Poona City Municipality.
474

THE PRABHAT INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that THE STATUTORY MEETING of the Prabhat Insurance Company, Limited will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Yusuf Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on 10th April, 1930 at 5 P.M. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—
1. To receive and adopt the Statutory Report and audited Statement of Capital Account as at 18th March 1930.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
PARAKRAM & CO.,
Secretaries & Managers.
Bombay, 24th March, 1930.
481.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees of Cargo per s.s. "CELEBES MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 29th March, from Japan, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang and Colombo and are requested to send their Bills of Lading to this Office for countersignature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days after the date of discharge. No survey will be held on cargo in single gunny. Messrs. Ericson & Richards, the Marine Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. The Bills for claims are to be sent to this office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
M. KOMADA,
Manager.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees of Cargo per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's s.s. "SADO MARU," are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 28th March, 1930, from Japan via Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang and Colombo and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for countersignature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag Cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.
MANAGER,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VII OF 1913.

and

IN THE MATTER OF THE DHARAMSI MORARJI WOOLLEN MILLS, LTD.
(In Liquidation.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Office of the undersigned at ALICE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY, on FRIDAY, the 11th day of April, 1930, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), to transact the following business:—
1. To receive the Liquidator's statement showing the progress made with the realisation of the Company's assets as and from the 24th February, 1929, to 23rd day of February, 1930, in accordance with Section 216 (2) of the Indian Companies' Act, 1913, and his accounts up to 23rd February, 1930.
2. And to consider any other business that may be placed before the Meeting by the Liquidator.

Dated at Bombay, this 25th day of March, 1930.
N. H. MOOS,
Liquidator,
The Dharamsi Morarji Woollen Mills, Ltd.,
(In Liquidation).
471

WANTED AT ONCE.

CASHIERS:

PROVINCIAL OFFICES:
Cash Security Rs. 20,000. Pay Rs. 120—10—200 per month.

BRANCH OFFICES:
Cash Security Rs. 5,000. Pay Rs. 80—5—120 per month.

SUB-OFFICES:
Cash Security Rs. 2,000. Pay Rs. 40—2—60 per month.

Note:—Cash Security shall bear interest at 6 per cent. P. A.

Apply to Dr. SOLTAN MUHD.,
Secretary,
The Momtaz Bank, Limited,
Ry. Road,
LAHORE.
472

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF TRADE MARK.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our clients Messrs. THAKOR LALL AND CO., are the owners and proprietors of a trade name "Rajmani Soap" and trade mark consisting of a picture of a lady sitting on a sofa placed in a drawing room decorated with green creepers and flower pots and holding in her left hand "Rajmani Soap" and in her right hand bunch of variegated flowers and unprinted, stamped, engrossed, embossed or otherwise printed on labels pasted or wrapped up on boxes of soaps for removing hair.
Public are hereby warned that any person infringing the said trade mark or trade name shall be liable to be proceeded against legally by our clients Messrs. Thakor Lall and Co.

CHOKSEY & CO.,
Attorneys for Messrs.
Thakor Lall and Co.
484

NOTICE.

OFFERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of the under-mentioned valuable property belonging to our client.
Land of Foras Freehold Tenure, situate at Haines Road, admeasuring 310-3/4 square yards or thereabouts with building thereon, bearing New Survey No. 1 c/3471 and Municipal E Ward No. 4275 (1), Street Nos. 956-958 and 2.
Further particulars can be had from the undersigned at their Office at Jehangir Building, 133, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.
No brokers need apply.
Dated this 29th day of March, 1930.
EDGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA & CO.,
Solicitors, High Court.
483

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that PIROJSHAW RUSTOMJI DARUWALLA, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, by a Deed of Gift, has conveyed the undermentioned property to our clients, HOMAI PIROJSHAW DARUWALLA, DINBAI PIROJSHAW DARUWALLA and SHIRINBAI PIROJSHAW DARUWALLA, as the owner thereof after partitioning the same as mentioned in the said Deed of Gift.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or toddy shop standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Ballaram Street, Grant Road, within the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement four hundred square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Land Revenue as a part of New Nos. 13533, 13535, 13906, 13909, 13914, 13944, 19355 and New Survey No. 6984, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 2685 (1), 2685 (2), and Street Nos. 1 and 1 (a), and Cadastral Survey No. 92 of Tardeo Division, and bounded on the East by Ballaram Street, on the West and North by the property described secondly hereto and on the South by a private passage.
SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground situate, lying and being at Ballaram Street, Grant Road, within the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 268 square yards or thereabouts, and is entered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue as a part of New Nos. 13533, 13535, 13906, 13909, 13914, 13944, 13955, and New Survey No. 6984, and Cadastral Survey No. 92 of Tardeo Division, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on the East by Ballaram Street, on the West by the property belonging to the executors of Bai Awabai Framji Petit, on the North by the property described firstly in the Schedule hereto and beyond that by the property belonging to the executors of Bai Awabai Framji Petit, and on the South by a private passage.
Dated this 29th day of March, 1930.
Messrs MAHIMTURA & CO.,
Donees' Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.
Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of Bai GODAVARIBAI, widow of Seth Narbheram Bhagwanji, late of Bombay, Hindu Landlady, lately residing sometimes in Bombay at her own nouse at Jagjivan Kika Street, without the Fort of Bombay, and sometimes at her place of residence at Jamnagar (Kathiawar) .. Deceased.
(1) Seth GIRDHARLAL JAMNADAS, of Jamnagar (Kathiawar), Hindu, a Merchant, residing at Jamnagar (Kathiawar); (2) Mr. RANCHHODDAS KANJI, also of Jamnagar (Kathiawar), Hindu, a Merchant, residing at Jamnagar (Kathiawar); (3) Mr. DAMJI DEVSHI of Bombay, Hindu, a Contractor, now temporarily residing at Rutlam; (4) VELJI DAMODAR, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, Manager, residing at Kika Street, without the Fort of Bombay; (5) KANJI KHODIDAS, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Kika Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, the surviving executors appointed under the Will of the deceased ..... Petitioners

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.
Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this Fourteenth day of March in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty, and in the Twentieth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary & Senior Master.
E. FAHEY.

The 20th day of March, 1930
Messrs. N. C. DALAL & CO.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
482

AMUSEMENTS.

A SIREN WHO LOVED HER MAN!

A human story of human people—a picture that will appeal to every father, mother, wife or sweetheart — A dialogue production of amazing power, beauty and charm.

with HENRY DANIEL
Pathé Picture
SHOWING NOW AT
THE NEW PATHE CINEMA
Lamington Road (Queen's Road End)
Phone 41561
"Pathe Audio Review",
A magazine in sound colours.
Pathe Super Gazette
TIMES OF SHOWING:
6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee at 4 p.m.
on Saturdays, Sundays and Holidays.

Coming Shortly.
COLLEEN MOORE
in
"LILAC TIME"
(A Synchronised Film)
Thrilling scenes of air-fighting with lighter moments of life in the air-force during the war. Withal, a charming love-story. Colleen in one of her most captivating roles.

THE RIALTO
(Lamington Road)
Daily At 6-30 and 10 P.M.

N.B.—The Capitol's trained Orchestra will henceforward play at the Rialto.

BOMBAY CHRONICLE

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SINGLE COPY
ONE ANNA.
Subscription to Foreign Countries will be Rs. 50 per year.

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Yearly	Rs. 6-0	Rs. 8-0
Half-Yearly	Rs. 3-8	Rs. 4-8

Foreign Rs. 10 per year.
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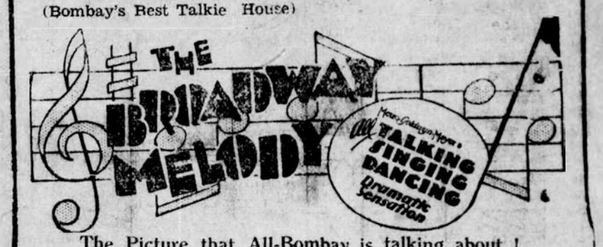
TWO ANNAS.
PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE TREMENDOUS RUSH
Continued on Saturday and Sunday last, to see that memorable, monumental Gorgeous Picture.
"Noah's Ark!"
TALKING-SINGING-VITAPHONE SENSATION
DO NOT MISS THIS FINAL CHANCE TO SEE
"Noah's Ark!"
TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK—UPTO FRIDAY NEXT.
Book your seats in advance every day from 10 A.M. At the Theatre.
TWO SHOWS DAILY: 6-30 and 10 P.M. (S.T.)
Wellington Talkies
DHOBI TALAO

THE CAPITOL CONTINUED SECOND WEEK
Daily at 6-30 and 10 P.M.
(Bombay's Best Talkie House)



The Picture that All-Bombay is talking about!

WHITE CITY
BYCULLA BRIDGE BYCULLA
TO-NIGHT!! TO-NIGHT!!
1001 ATTRACTIONS 1001
Rs. 100 FREE GIFT GIVEN AWAY NIGHTLY Rs. 100
NIGHTLY AT 6 P.M.
ADMISSION TO GROUNDS ANNAS 2

Excelsior Theatre
6-30 and 10 p.m.
The Happiest and Most Enjoyable Entertainment that has so far reached the Screen!
RONALD COLMAN
In his ALL-TALKING triumph
BULLDOG DRUMMOND
From the Popular Novel by "Sapper" that stirred the World.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
TO-DAY AT 9-30 P.M.
THE PICCADILLY REVUE CO.
presents
"SAFETY LAST"
Booking at Rose & Co.

EMPIRE THEATRE
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
THE GREATEST MOTHER-STORY EVER SCREENED!
MOTHER MACHREE
WILLIAM FOX SPECIAL PICTURE
WITH
BELLE BENNETT,
NEIL HAMILTON,
VICTOR McLAGLEN.
A SYMBOL OF UNIVERSAL MOTHERHOOD AND A MOVING TRIBUTE TO THE MOTHERS OF MEN!

CROWN CINEMA
Sandhurst Road, Golpitha
TIME: 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 Daily
Saturday, Sunday and Bank Holiday at 3-30 p.m.
A Thrilling serial in 10 Eps. 1st Instalment! 9 reels!
"THE VANISHING WEST"
Starring
EILEEN SEDGWICK
JACK PERRIN
Thrill on Thrill, death-defying in their tremendousness spill over each other in this serial!
Also a roaring Comedy.

GLOBE CINEMA
Sandhurst Road.
5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. Daily
Saturday, Sunday and Friday Matinees at 3-30 p.m.
A picture that will stir your heart with its romance and beauty
"LOVE LAUGHS AT LOCKSMITHS"
You'll tingle all over at this soul-gripping spectable of Man's fight for Love and Power!
Realism that chills the spine!
Also a Comedy.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

—:o:—

TO-DAY.

Public meeting for women, Jinnah Hall, 3 p.m. Congress Leaders to address on "The Present Situation."

Jamsetji Nesserwanji Petit Institute, annual general meeting, Hornby Road, 6 p.m.

Diving and Swimming Championships, Back Bay Baths, 9-30 p.m.

TUESDAY, April 1.

Speeches on "Present Struggle" Ghodebunder Road, Bandra, 9-0 p.m., Mr. K. F. Nariman presiding.

BAND AT ESPLANADE BANDSTAND

—:o:—

The band of the 1st Battalion The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Regiment A.F.I. will play a select programme of music at the Esplanade Bandstand to-day at 6 p.m. (S. T.).

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION

—:o:—

The annual general meeting of the Bombay Presidency Association will be held at Alice Building Hornby Road to-day at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.) when all members are requested to attend.

BOMBAY SCHOOLS COMMITTEE.

—:o:—

The adjourned meeting of the Schools Committee will be held at the Corporation Hall on Tuesday the 1st April at 5 p.m. (B. T.)

TO-DAY'S PUBLIC MEETING FOR WOMEN.

—:o:—

"The Present Situation."

Under the auspices of the Rashtriya Stree Sabha, a public meeting of the women of Bombay will be held in the Jinnah Hall to-day at 3 p.m. (S. T.) sharp when Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, Pandit Sunderlalji author of "Bharatmen Angreji Rajya", and Maulana Moyudin Kasuri will address the meeting on "The Present Situation."

THE BOMBAY SHAREHOLDERS' ASSOCIATION

—:o:—

A meeting of the Association will be held in the office of the Association to-day at 6 p.m. (S. T.) when Mr. R. K. Dalal will read a paper on "Holding and Subsidiary Companies".

VALUABLE PEARLS LOST.

—:o:—

Arab Merchant's Complaint.

Mr Abid Bin Essa, an Arab Pearl Merchant residing at Arab House, Khetwady complained to the police that he left his residence at about 1 p.m. on Friday and went to Charni Road junction with the intention of going to a Mosque at Madanpura for the usual Friday prayers. There was a large crowd waiting for the tram at the junction, and in the rush to board the car he was hustled. He went to the Mosque and returned home.

On arriving home, he hung up his coat and placed his waist coat under his pillows on the bed, and went to sleep. He woke up at about 4-30 a.m., and on trying to put on his waistcoat, noticed that its lining had been cut and found that two small bundles of pearls valued at Rs. 5,690 were missing. The complainant suspects that his pocket was cut open when he was boarding the tram car at Charni Road.

Police inquiries are in progress.

PONDI TALUKA'S ACTIVITIES.

(From A Correspondent.)

PONDI, March 29.

Congress propaganda is begun and meetings have been held at Daman Road, Parli and Paris centres. To-day activities begin in the Udvada centre. There is good field for a Salt campaign, as Umarsadi, Duman, Udvada, the Par, the Damanganga and Kolak etc., are places where salt production is easily possible. The Taluka is backward from financial and educational points of view, but looking to its past Satyagraha activities ten years ago, it is likely to regain its glory if more workers come forth to lead the Taluka. Numerous meetings are arranged at various centres and it is hoped that good results will be achieved before 6th April

CURE ALL

Eye defects, including Cataract by using **Seal's genuine Lotus Honey**. Nature's own remedy. Absolutely safe. Strengthens weak eyes and restores perfect vision. Price Rs 2 per dram. S. C. SEAL 15/3, Lakshmi butta Lane, Bagbazar, Calcutta.

KAIRA DISTRICT PREPARING FOR SATYAGRAH.

—:o:—

Effective Social Boycott In Villages.

NADIAD, March 29.

(From Our Correspondent.)

The workers of the Kaira District have decided to give a splendid response to the movement of breaking Salt Laws. There are about 700 villages in the whole of Kaira District and 7 Talukas. The workers of these Talukas, who have the experiences of the villages owing to various activities, during these 10 years, have distributed the work in Talukas amongst themselves, to organise fully and if possible to take a round of every village within these seven days; enrol as many volunteers as possible and take resignations from Police Patels and Matadars.

In Borsad Taluka, near Gorva, Badalpur and Kankapura on the river Mahi the place where the breaking of Salt law is decided, Darbar Saheba Gopaldas and his band of experienced workers have begun the work of enlisting the volunteers from villages, and asking the Mukhis and Matadars to give resignations of their posts. Ras, a village with a population of 4,000, has decided to give 500 volunteers out of which 225 have been enrolled. Two groups of students led by their teachers of Sunava Rashtriya Shala have started for propaganda work. One group is working in Kapadvanja Taluka and the other in Matar Taluka. Looking to the enthusiasm prevailing the Borsad Taluka will give a very high quota

SOCIAL BOYCOTT OF OFFICERS.

The villages Bodal, Badalpur, Kankapura, Raas, Gorva, Fatehpura of Borsad Taluka have resolved to make an effective social boycott of Government officers. At present wherever they go they do not get even water and food. At Gorva and Badalpur the new police was stationed, due to rigid boycott by the people, the Government was forced to take up the police. In a village named Samadra of Mehmdabad Taluka where Ravishankar Vyas (Bardoliwala) is working, the Mamalatdar Saheb sent the Circle Inspector to this village for the arrangement of food. He wandered at two places but nobody paid attention. Then the Circle Inspector made entreaties and the Patel of the village took pity on him and gave rice and pulse to the village schoolmaster. Thus the Mamlatdar Saheba is not treated as before with sweet balls, rice pudding, etc. In Aklacha, a village of Mehmdabad Taluka, the police Patels and Ravanias have resigned and new arrangement of protecting the village by volunteers is made.

The total number of Police Patels, Matadars and Ravanias comes to 115 as enrolled in the register. Others are being received. The total number of volunteers enrolled in the Jilla Samittee Office is about 503.

A MEMORANDUM.

The following memorandum will speak for itself how the Government now is trying to persuade police Patels so that they may not resign.

COPY.

No. W. G. R. 930.

Kaira, 24th Mar. 1930.

MEMORANDUM.

It has been brought to the notice of the Collector and District Magistrate that Revenue and Police Patels often do not receive from subordinates officers that respect which is due to their position in the village, and as an officer of Government. He would be glad, if all heads of offices would impress it upon their subordinates that the Patels as the head of their villages and sometimes invested with limited Magisterial powers, should both be addressed and treated with respect.

(Sd.) V. B. PATEL.
For Collector and District Magistrate, Kaira.

YOUTH'S SUPPORT SATYAGRAHA.

—:o:—

ALLAHABAD, March 20.

The Allahabad Youth League after a long discussion recorded the following amended resolution as follows:—

This League accords its full support to the Civil disobedience campaign undertaken by the Indian National Congress and enjoins the members of the League to support it whole-heartedly by active participation or by entertaining items drafted by the Congress which are conductive to success in the national struggle—Free Press.

FLIGHT OF "CITY OF SYDNEY."

LONDON, March 29.

Sydney.—The aeroplane "City of Sydney" flown by Smith and Shiers was forced down forty miles from Wyndham, North Australia. Plenty of food and water is available. The airmen are in communication with wireless station at Darwin.—Reuter.

One of the numerous houses erected by the Tinplate Company of India, Golmuri, for the workers—a definite advance on the obsolete system of "cooly" lines. See article on Burmah-Shell on page 6.

MR. NATARAJAN & THE "INDIAN DAILY MAIL."

Mahatma Gandhi's Tribute.

Mr. K. Natarajan writes in the "Indian Social Reformer":—

While I felt it a duty which I owed to the readers of this paper to state the circumstances of the "I. D. M." episode in my career, I did not wish to give the affair undue importance. Much to my regret the statement has created a public controversy. I do not wish to take part in the controversy but I cannot leave unnoticed some remarks which were published in the "Indian Daily Mail" of Monday purporting to have been made by Mr. J. B. Petit to Mr. F. W. Wilson, the Editor, who has adopted the penname of "Scrutator" for his writings on one particular page of his paper. "Scrutator" wrote: "I asked Mr. J. B. Petit what he thought or Mr. Natarajan's unnecessary apologia. Mr. Petit's reply was illuminating. "Mr. Natarajan," he said, "has been in the habit of resigning with almost boring regularity, for some time past. Mr. Natarajan is an ardent Social Reformer, but his conception of the word 'Social' did not include a newspaper. And if Mr. Natarajan wants to have the full reasons why the Board of the "Indian Daily Mail", changed the Editor of the paper he can have the reasons in full as soon as he likes. I have no desire to enter into any quarrel with Mr. Natarajan, but he must not start an unnecessary dispute."

EXTRAORDINARY STATEMENT.

I have to offer a few observations on this extraordinary statement. I pass by the lofty remark about "the boring regularity" of my habit of resigning, merely observing that the writer has probably picked up the phrase recently and has seized the first opportunity of using it. Obviously, "the Board of the Indian Daily Mail" did not see their way to accept any of these resignations and be done with the "boring" editor. Whenever there was a resignation, let me say, it was tendered for very good reasons and it was waived only on the urgent and pressing request of Mr. Petit himself.

TRIBUTE TO COLLEAGUES.

Then as regards the allusion to my being a social reformer, I am by no means ashamed of it. It has saved me from many a pitfall and it will do the same to others if they make up their mind to be social reformers. The writer seems to suggest that I have not been a reformer of the "Indian Daily Mail". All that I can say is that I did my best. But with wages and salaries two or three months in arrears, with the best men on the staff constantly leaving for situations sometimes on lower salaries elsewhere, with an altogether utter lack of security of tenure for those who were obliged to remain on, it was as much as I could do to keep the paper going. I actually began to feel guilty of cheating these poor people by drawing my salary every month, while they had to wait sometimes for more than two months. I take this opportunity of conveying my heartfelt gratitude to the members of my staff for their cordial and loyal co-operation often under very depressing circumstances, which I shall ever cherish as the happiest feature of my connection with the "Indian Daily Mail".

INSOLENCE.

I now come to the extraordinary statement that the "the reasons of the Board of the "Indian Daily Mail" changing the Editor, will be disclosed to me if I applied to Mr. Petit for them. The writer, I am afraid, had not the advantage of seeing Mr. Petit's letters to me on the subject before inudlging in this bit of insolence. They are two in number, one official and one personal. Here is the official one:

K. NATARAJAN, Esq.,
Editor,
The "Indian Daily Mail,"
Bombay.

Dear Sir,

I communicated to the Board the other day, your message to them with regard to your desire to server your connection with the "Indian Daily Mail" definitely from July next, particularly, for personal reasons and on grounds of health; and immediately, if any arrangement was arranged with our Liberal friends, as you could not see your way to continue to edit the paper under such altered circumstances.

They have accordingly authorised me to tell you that they are prepared to relieve you immediately and will be glad if you will hand over charge of your office on Monday next to Mr. F. W. Wilson, who will call at your office for the purpose at any time you may name.

Before concluding this letter, I cannot help putting on record the Board's and my own appreciation of your valuable services to the "Indian Daily Mail", and the assistance and co-operation both they and I always received at your hands in the discharge of our respective duties during your period of office extending over very nearly 5 years.

Yours faithfully,
for The "Indian Daily Mail," Ltd.,
(Signed) J. B. Petit,
Managing Director.

MR. PETIT'S LETTER.

The official letter was accompanied by a longer personal letter from Mr. J. B. Petit in which "the full reasons" might have been disclosed, if any delicacy was felt about stating them in the official communication, I do not reproduce the whole letter because it is long and marked "Private and Confidential" though there is nothing private or confidential about its contents. Not only is there no "full" or additional reason given in this personal letter, but the concluding paragraph, which in the circumstances Mr. Petit will not mind my quoting, makes the insinuation ridiculous. Here it is:—

"Before concluding, I cannot help saying that during the period of your connection with the "Indian Daily Mail" extending nearly over five years, I have received from you consistent support and co-operation in my difficult task of managing the concern, often in the midst of circumstances which were not very encouraging; and I have no hesitation in saying that if we part to-day, we do as friends and with the best of feeling. I thank you sincerely for your services to the "Indian Daily Mail" in the past and for your feelings of friendship and regard towards me. I trust you will still have a kindly feeling for the "Indian Daily Mail," which you have served so long and well, and that when ever necessary and whenever you can see your way to do so you will not fail to do anything in your power to advance its cause."

It is for Mr. Petit to find a way of reconciling his letters to me with the statement which Mr. Wilson has attributed to him. Luckily, I do not happen to stand in need of a testimonial from either, but I fear to think what would have been the case with a younger man who had yet the greater part of his career before him.

On Wednesday when I went to office there was among my letters a thin, inconspicuous envelope. I opened it mechanically after dealing with the others, but my heart leapt when my incredulous eyes slowly recognised the fine, firm hand of—Mahatma Gandhi. The letter is dated 25th without locality. Amidst his strenuous preoccupations at the present moment, Mahatmaji had found a few minutes to write to me. "I followed, with considerable pain," he said "the curious happening in connection with the I. D. M. I congratulate you on the courage of your conviction. Nothing less was expected of you."

TRUTH AND "INDIAN DAILY MAIL."

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—My attention having been drawn to some more silly drivel that appeared in the "Indian Daily Mail" yesterday, I was reluctantly compelled to handle the paper again.

"Scrutator" has excelled himself. Of course, he has offered no proof of his original charges of "Political Treachery", etc, against Mahatmaji, nor has he given us any evidence of Mahatmaji's "change of attitude", or attempted to substantiate the story of how Pandit Motilal yielded to his paternal affections. Argument is not "Scrutators" forte, but he has magnificently turned these questions aside and devoted threee columns to a little humour (?) at my expense.

Among the many entirely irrelevant matters referred to by "Scrutator" (and of which he airily assumes me to be ignorant) is the alleged fact that the Viceroy was prepared to release a considerable number of political prisoners as a condition of general participation in the Roind Table Conference. It is a curious mentality that can regard this as a point in the Government's favour, the Congress claims that imprisonment for political opinions is unjust; and this claim can only be answered affirmatively or negatively. If the imprisonments were just, how could the Government contemplate a release of prisoners? If, on the other hand, these men were unjustly imprisoned, why were they not unconditionally released? Mahatma Gandhi did not go to Delhi to bargain with the Viceroy, but to demand justice. His most important point was rejected: how could he, after that, consider selling the birth right of India for a mess of potage?

By the way, as only one journalist has ever interviewed me in my room at the Ashram, I had not much difficulty in recognising "Scrutator's" friend; and your readers may be interested to know that the whole of that interview, with the exception of my statements that I was a born Revolutionary and that I had a fiancee in England, is a pack of lies—though I could almost wish that, the manicuring incident were true! If ever I meet "Scrutator," I hope I shall be able to report that I found him indulging in a bath and a mouth-wash.—Yours, etc.,

REGINALD A. REYNOLDS.
Satyagrahashram,
Sabarmati, March 29.

BOMBAY BRANCH ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

—:o:—

The annual meeting of the Society will be held to-day at 6 p.m. (S. T.).

ASTHIKA SAMAJ

—:o:—

The Asthika Samaj will celebrate "Sree Rama Navami Uthsavam" (Garbhotsvam) for 8 days from to-day to Monday 7th proximo in the Samaj premises, No. 1 Shamji Labha Building, Matunga, (G. I. P.).

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The Time **THERE** will be valuable.

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WITHOUT OPERATION
In 15 Minutes at One Sitting.
For details with Certs. Send 3 As. Stamps.
Treatment in Bombay also, 4 days every Month by Appointment only.

AMANULLAH KHAN.

—:o:—

Not Returning To Afghanistan.

A message from Constantinople states that Ghazi Amanullah Khan, the late King of Afghanistan is expected to return to Constantinople during the touring summer season, and will put up in the palace placed at his disposal by the Turkish Government, in Tarabia. Before his departure for Rome, the ex-Afghan King contradicts the rumours concerning his return to Afghanistan and expressed his satisfaction that King Nadir Khan was carrying out his programme of reforms

It is understood that the semi-official negotiations which ensued between Amanullah Khan on the one hand and the Turkish Government and the Soviet Ambassador on the other, have resulted in utter failure.—"Muslim Outlook."

PATHARE PRABHU SOCIAL SAMAJ

The forty-second anniversary social gathering of the Samaj will be held in the N. D. Prabhu Seminary Hall on the Gudi Padwa Day to-day at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) when Mr. Sunderrao Sakharam V. Kothare will preside.

TELUGU NEW YEAR'S DAY

Under the auspices of the Andhra Library Kalyan, there will be a public function to-day at 6 p.m. (S. T.) to celebrate the "Telugu New Year's Day" when Mr. V. Sudarsanachari will speak on the importance of the day.

Youth League Swadeshi Bazar.

—:o:—

SWADESHI MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS HAVE YOU BOOKED A STALL AT THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY YOUTH LEAGUE'S SWADESHI BAZAR?

Place:

JINNAH HALL, BOMBAY.

Saturday, 5th April, to Sunday, 13th April.

Stalls:

Stalls measuring 6 feet by 10 feet. Charge Rs. 25.

Light:

Electric Lighting Rs. 5.

Enquiries:

Particulars from M. M. Gandhi, Secretary, Swadeshi Bazar.

From 8-30 a.m. to 10 a.m.—Youth League Office, Madan House, Hughes Road, Bombay.

From 6-30 p.m. to 8 p.m.—Congress House, National "Militia" Office, Girgaum Back Road, Bombay.

FRENCH CHAMBER RATIFIES YOUNG PLAN.

—:o:—

LONDON, March 30.

Paris.—The Chamber after an all-night sitting adopted the bill fatifying Young Plan by 545 votes to 40.—Reuter.

INDIAN TINS FOR INDIANS

by

An Overseas Visitor.

The extent to which the Indian millions depend upon second-hand tin-plate for their containers and utensils is apparent to any one who has ever visited an Indian village or taken his way among the crowded booths of an Indian bazar. The great proportion of this tin-plate reaches the humble artisan in the form of kerosene tins. And it is a matter for rejoicing that a commodity which plays so large a part in Indian life should be a product of Indian industry.

"Tin," so-called, is in reality a thin sheet of steel, plated with the softer rustless metal. The manufacture of Indian steel takes place at Tatanagar in Behar. The ore, arriving at the blast-furnaces, is consigned to a temperature of anything up to 4,000 degrees Fahrenheit, whence it emerges in the form of pig-iron. After a further series of refinements, the alloys are added, and the huge glowing ingots of finished steel are then compressed and rolled into the desired units. For the purpose of tin-plating, small bars, about the thickness of an ordinary floorboard, are made, and then despatched, by private rail, to the Tinplate Company of India's works near by.

Having been heated and cut to size, the bars are rolled in pairs, matched, doubled in half, rolled again, doubled again, finally rolled, and then cooled, preparatory to the separation and trimming of the eight thin sheets thus formed. These, when completed, are pickled in a solution of sulphuric acid, in order to remove the oxide which has formed. They are then stacked in annealing pots, and placed in a furnace for twenty-two hours. This makes them flexible. Again they are separated, again rolled to give them a gloss, again pickled and washed. Finally a bath of chloride of zinc enables them to take the molten tin, which is contained in a roller tank. The defective plates are then removed; the others trimmed and squared to the necessary side. At length, they are soldered in packets, and sent out through India to the Burmah-Shell installations at the big ports, where they are transformed into finished kerosene tins.

The whole process, from the time the ore reaches the blast-furnace, occupies eleven days. The Tinplate Works on their part can complete an order in six days, which is three times faster than any other factory of the same kind in the world. Their efficiency is largely due to the particular attention which has been paid to the labour conditions. The buildings are high, their floors are water-cooled, and their atmosphere is ventilated by continuous blasts of specially cooled air. In addition, forty-five per cent. of the total labour employed is already housed by the company, under conditions which are far removed from the old conception of the worker's house as nothing more than a roof on four walls—

Burmah-Shell Bulletin, No. 14.

TWO FLATS ARE TO BE LET

In RAVAL BUILDING, opposite N. Powell and Co., Lamington Road, to Vegetarian Hindus. Rent Rs. 210 and Rs. 220 per month for permanent tenants.

Apply third floor to the owner.

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TUITION THROUGH POST. A SPECIAL FEATURE.

Consult PRINCIPAL DAVAR or apply for Prospectus giving details, 80-85, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

MONDAY, MARCH 31, 1930.

WORK FOR ALL.

—:o:—

In an open letter to Pandit Malaviya, Messrs. S. C. Mitra, B. Das Mukhtarsingh, Amarnath Dutt and Rangbiharilal say: "We hope you will do your best to persuade the organisers of the Sapru Conference to postpone their meetings at least for six months and, should they not be so inclined, to dissociate yourself completely from that conference and to reassure the public at large in emphatic terms that there is no duty more sacred at the present moment than that the people should either join the battle on the front specially selected by Mahatma Gandhi or on the front to be organised for the boycott of British goods." The positive part of the suggestion about fighting the Government at one or more fronts we would wholeheartedly endorse. But we do not see why Pandit Malaviya should not take a chance, however small it be, of bringing the communal question appreciably nearer a complete settlement at the Sapru Conference. We do not think that Panditji will bother about other parts of the Swaraj constitution. For even if he is still wedded to Dominion Status, he knows as well as any other Congressman that the immediate duty is to forge sanctions behind his desired constitution. As the "Hindustan Times", which fairly represents Panditji's views, says: "The fact that emerges clearly out of the present situation is that, whether we want full Independence or immediate Dominion Status, it can only be through strengthening the hands of Mahatma Gandhi." But the settlement of the communal question is itself a powerful sanction. And any sincere attempt by any party or parties to solve that question deserves to be encouraged rather than boycotted. We agree that those who participate in Gandhiji's Satyagraha contribute most to the creation of that very nationalist feeling all over the country which will help the solution of the communal question. As we have frequently pointed out, such a feeling is already being generated. And it cannot be wrong for those who for one reason or another are not wholly occupied in fighting the present system of Government to make one more attempt to utilise the prevailing feeling in solving the communal question. It cannot be denied that if by any means even a fair solution is arrived at, it may mean a tremendous gain to the country. In short, let all those who can and would take part in the Satyagraha or the boycott of British goods or both do so: But those who, despite these preoccupations, can still find time for other activities and those who do not participate in the Satyagraha or the boycot, may well attempt to bring about communal harmony.

We notice that Mr. Mitra and his co-signatories to the open letter so deeply sympathise with Gandhiji's campaign as to say to Pandit Malaviya "We have no doubt that you regard civil disobedience or passive resistance as a perfectly legitimate constitutional weapon in the hands of those who wish to win back their birthright of Swaraj or to right the grievous wrong they have been long suffering from. Nor is it possible for you to believe that for such a movement of non-violent civil disobedience you could possibly even have a more selfless and more experienced leader at the head than Mahatma Gandhi." This we take it means that when such a thoroughly constitutional struggle for a great cause is commenced under the leadership of such a perfect leader, all the signatories to the letter as well as Panditji will throw themselves heart and soul into it. We are glad to note that a manifesto, signed by eminent Muslim nationalists led by Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, calls upon their co-religionists to respond to the call of their own country and support Mahatmaji wholeheartedly. The manifesto says: "It is not merely the call of the country, but the call of their religion also which stirs Muslims to be up and doing. For freedom from foreign bondage has been an article of faith with the Muslim in every age and every clime, and he feels it to be his prime duty to free the land where he has proudly lived for over a thousand years from the shackles of foreign bondage. For Indian Muslims, therefore, there can be no other alternative than to vindicate the honour of their religion as well as of their country by obeying the Nation's call for service and sacrifice." There is no doubt, despite a certain notorious kind of propaganda to the contrary, that, as the signatories of the manifesto say, the heart of the Muslim community is sound, and that it will not be found wanting in the hour of the country's trial and that the Muslims will then respond to its call in a manner worthy of their ancient traditions. The more spirited among them will enlist as volunteers for the campaign of Satyagraha as several Muslims in Bombay and elsewhere have already done. But all can give their moral and material support to the campaign; and all can actively help the boycott of foreign cloth and selected British goods. That is also the least that the Liberals and other parties outside the Congress can do, if they seriously mean anything more than singing the praise of the Round Table Conference. Without a disciplined nation-wide effort freedom is impossible of achievement. It is, therefore, the duty of every one who wishes to free his country from foreign bondage to exhibit in the coming struggle his maximum capacity for service and sacrifice.

—:o:—

TEST OF THEIR SINCERITY.

—:o:—

In his moving appeal to Government on Friday to do justice to the people of this country and desist from their legerdemain of making a free gift to Lancashire of two crores of rupees per year as a result of the passage, in its present form, of their Cotton Bill, Pundit Malaviya, the Leader of the Opposition in the Assembly, exposed the sham of "fiscal autonomy" in India and emphasized that it was for the President of the Assembly to give a proper interpretation of the term "Fiscal Autonomy". He also asked whether, in the light of the Crewe Committee's recommendations, the official and nominated members could take part in voting on such matters. He remarked: "If the convention (in regard to Fiscal Autonomy) was a reality, I wish to know whether in view of the Crewe Committee's recommendations, the Commerce Member's attitude was right and whether it did not deprive the House of its constitutional right." Pundit Malaviya pertinently added: "In declaring that such matters should be decided by the vote of the majority of non-official members of the House the Crewe Committee foresaw the situation that had arrived to-day."

Did not the Government of India also "foresee the situation"? They are never tired of repeating that it is their bounden duty to stand by constitutional procedure. If they elect, in the face of this cogent reminder to them from Pundit Malaviya of their constitutional duty, to ignore the recommendation of the Crewe Committee, it will be a proof, if further proof were needed, of the utter hollowness of their pretence that they are most concerned with the vote of the consumer and that they are anxious to see that "Dominion Status" is actually "in action" in India. To secure an agreement between Government and the Legislature by bringing into operation the command votes of the official bloc is a parody of constitutional justice. President Patel has invited discussion of the whole grave and vital issue. If he finds that the Government view consists in the defiance of the Crew Committee's recommendation, we are confident he is the man not to allow them to forget that the Chair has 'inherent rights' and that he will not be browbeaten by the flaunting in his face of "Rules", old or new. It is his primary duty to protect and safeguard the privileges of the House over which he presides and we are sure that he will not be influenced by the flimsy arguments advanced from the Government benches during the earlier debates on the Cotton Bill that fiscal autonomy "according to Dominion practice" is not "possible" in India because in this country the Executive is "irremovable". In this connection Sir Hari Singh's warning to Government will be ignored by them, only to their great peril. He said: "Government say how is Dominion practice possible when we are irremovable? I answer that stating the mere fact 'you are irremovable' does not take away your obligation and does not make you less responsible to this House. The meaning of responsibility in this case is that while we cannot turn you out, you can change your views. In this matter you have got to obey us and that is what the Commerce Member has to do." The only equitable solution, a solution conformable to constitutional justice, in regard to the vital issue before the Assembly lies in Government's leaving the issue to be decided only by the votes of the non-official members. They will be doing no novel thing in asking the official bloc not to participate in the voting. In matters which do not affect "vested interests," Government have on more than one occasion allowed this course to be pursued.

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THEIR THREE PRINCIPLES.

—:o:—

A copious glimpse is available to Indians of the selfish and arrogant mentality of the spokesmen of British vested interest in this country in the speech of Mr. Villiers, Chairman, Calcutta Branch of the European Association. Addressing the Cachar section of the Association he enunciated three great principles which should guide Britishers in India in regard to the question of Indian political advance. The first and foremost was "the maintenance of British rights in India". The second was the insistence upon "the necessity of communal representation," although Mr. Villiers was shrewd enough to add in this connection that this insistence should be "for the time being at all events." The third great principle was "to co-operate with all those who are working constructively for the good of India". Indians are familiar by this time with the true meaning of this euphemistic phrase "working constructively for the good of India" when uttered by Chartres, Villiers and Company. In their eyes, only the 'Jo-Hukmies' only those Indians, who are willing to accept whatever doles of spurious "reform" the British Power allows this country are working "constructively for the good of the country" and not Indians who belong to the Congress and accept Mahatmaji's lead. Those Indians alone are "good boys," who run down Mr. Haji's modest measure to secure for Indian shipping the reservation of coastal traffic. In fact, that subject of coastal reservation which is like a nightmare to British vested interests in this country did not escape Mr Villier's prejudiced and insolent attack. He said: "What we have got to do is to mark the lesson the Haji Coastal Shipping Bill has to teach and to insist that whatever measure of power we hand over shall not be such as shall enable anyone by means of discriminatory legislation to rob us of the fruits of our legitimate rights and enterprise." At the annual meeting of the Madras Branch of the European Association Mr Chambers, the outgoing Chairman, harped upon the same tune of the legitimate commercial interests of the European community in India. Let Mr. Villiers, Mr. Chambers and their kind mark, indeed, the lesson. It is high time they realised that although Indians, from a high sense of moral values, are not anxious to deprive any business community in India of the fruits of its "legitimate rights and enterprise," they are not at all prepared to allow the continuance of rights exercised on racial grounds and of monopolist enterprise which flourishes because the determining political power is withheld from the children of the soil.

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THE ASIATIC SOCIETY.

—:o:—

We have, repeatedly, insisted that the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society should rebuild its prestige as a learned institution. It has, for the last several years, lacked the qualities of earnestness and initiative which once attracted the attention and co-operation of scholars beyond the province and beyond the country. To-day it remains mostly unnoticed even in the city. We have, more than once, indicated the elements of irresponsibility and indifference that have brought about the decay. Neither the frantic efforts for funds nor spasmodic spectacular functions can assist the Society. The Society needs, more than ever, a group of competent men with active initiative who take their duties seriously to serve on the managing committee, not those who have been accustomed to regard their seats as more or less an ornament. This evening members will have the chance to exercise their rights intelligently. They will, it may be hoped, review the activities of the Society, depicted in the annual report, with less than the customary negligence. And, let us hope they will disturb effectively the self-complacent members of the managing committee who have hitherto played with the scholarly status of the Society.

SALT MONOPOLY IN INDIA

IGNOBLE HISTORY OF EXPLOITATION.

(BY "SODIUM CHLORIDE.")

D. C. Aylwin of the firm of Aylwin Doss and Company of Calcutta addressed a letter in 1846 to the Cheshire Salt Chamber of Commerce drawing their attention, among other matters, to the scandalous manner in which the East India Company was pursuing its salt monopoly. This letter was not written with a view to expose the inhuman methods of the Company in enforcing its salt policy, but was written with the avowed object of bringing pressure on the various vested interests in England and Scotland, viz., salt and textile manufacturers, shipowners, sugar merchants, to influence Parliament to compel the Company to abandon the salt monopoly so that the Cheshire manufacturers of salt might find a market in India for their produce. Incidentally, salt trade would also reduce the number of unemployed workers in that country. If, therefore, this new market in Bengal, Behar and Orissa were secured, English shipping would benefit enormously, for, on the return voyage, sugar, (which was then largely manufactured as a part-time occupation in much the same manner as khadi is being woven in the villages today), could be brought from Bengal to England at cheaper freight rates in the interest of the English consumers. This would give an impetus to the Indian manufacturers to produce more sugar, and obtain therefrom sufficient profits to enable them to purchase Manchester piecegoods. Thus, by opening out the salt trade, and encouraging the production of cheap sugar, also for the benefit of England, a demand was created for Lancashire goods. This plan succeeded admirably as we now know too well to our irreparable loss. Aylwin had, therefore, killed many birds with one stone, but in doing so, he denounced the Company and exposed their methods of exploitation of the Indian ryots in enforcing the monopoly. He spared no pains in his letter emphatically to point out how the monopoly operated adversely against the economic and physical condition of the people of India and particularly against the "molunghees"—the Indian manufacturers of salt.

SWEATED LABOUR.

The Company got its salt manufactured through the "adjoura" and "ticka molunghees." A "ticka molunghee" earned, by the terms of the contract with the Company, double the wages received by his "adjoura" brother. Several petitions were made by the "adjoura molunghees" to put them on the same level as the "ticka molunghee" and, in 1794, the Governor-General very kindly acceded to their demand. But even this concession did not improve their wretched economic condition. Aylwin's observations in this connection are illuminating: "It is, however, much to be apprehended that even, these rates were an inadequate compensation for the Molunghee labour. The Agent of the 24 Purgunnahs says, that the total net earnings to each man at the contract rates, even if the quantity contracted for were fully supplied, would only be six rupees or twelve shillings, for seven and half months' labour, the time during which the "molunghees" were commonly employed in each year in the jungles!" Special courts of justice were set up to protect the interests of the "molunghees," but writes Rickard, these only helped to "tantalize wretches, who neither can or else do not, prefer a complaint from the dread of still greater oppression. We may, therefore, conclude that the condition of the "molunghees" is not improved from what has generally been admitted, ever since the establishment of the monopoly, to be of great misery." From these extracts, it will be seen how the East India Company reaped huge profits by sweating the poor Indian manufacturers of salt, and how unscrupulous were their methods to obtain the maximum of gains by coercing them. The Company also manipulated the prices as and how it liked. The average wholesale price of salt fixed by the Company in 1844-45 was about Rs. 400 per 100 Bengal maunds, including Government duty at Rs. 3 per Bengal maund!! The "molunghee's" sufferings were further enhanced by the most unhealthy climatic conditions under which they had to work in the Sunderbands where the Company had its principal factories. It was on the toils and sufferings of these people that the foundations of the British Empire in India were laid and strengthened.

A NEFARIOUS PRACTICE.

We now come to another chapter in the ignoble history of exploitation by the East India Company whose legacy the present Government have inherited. In spite of protests made by the people incessantly from time to time ever since the monopoly was instituted, Government have continued to defy public opinion and winked at the miseries which have entailed from following such a policy. The Honourable Company's nefarious practice was to get as much revenue as was possible by deliberately restricting the supply of salt to the people. How this reacted on the health of the Indians may be easily imagined. Aylwin estimated the per capita consumption of salt in his days to be only 12 lbs. "The people in Bengal, I have no doubt," he writes, "should they ever get cheap salt, will consume it as largely as any other class of men. There are even some circumstances connected with their peculiar condition, which would lead one to suppose it probable that they would consume it even in a somewhat larger proportion than the inhabitants of many other portions of the globe. Their climate is damp, most of their country is distant from the sea air, their soil is not impregnated with saline matter; their diet is almost wholly vegetables, and remarkable for its insipidity; and the poverty of the great mass of the people so great as to exclude them from the use almost of any other condiment than salt."

REDUCING THE SUPPLY.

Aylwin was firmly of the opinion that in so far as the alimentary use of salt was concerned, the people of Bengal were likely to consume rather more than other people. He proceeds: "A Bengal and Madras sepoy on foreign service receives a ration of three quarters of an ounce of salt per diem, which is at rate of 17 lbs. per annum. A Bombay sepoy is allowed the extravagant amount of two ounces a day which is equal to above 45 lbs. per annum. These allowances refer to services on shore The allowances when at sea, somewhat preposterously, are much greater in this case; the Bengal sepoy is allowed a ration to between 22 lbs. and 23 lbs. per annum, and the Bombay sepoy the same with an allowance of some salt fish, whilst the Madras sepoy gets 2 1-1/2 ounces per diem equal to above 50 lbs. per annum with salt fish to boot." It is also recorded that the French Government in India according to a contract with the Company obtained from the latter salt for its possessions at the rate of 22 to 23 lbs. per capita. While, therefore, the Company's servants in the lowest grades secured as much as 22 to 23 lbs. and more salt rations, it was the Company's settled policy to supply not more than 12 lbs. per head to the Indian ryots.

SIGNIFICANT.

It is a most significant fact that there has been no change in this figure. The per capita consumption to-day is about the same i.e. 6 to 7 seers of salt. This fact bears an eloquent testimony to the inelastic working of the salt monopoly. Government apologists have not tired to crow from the house-tops to the effect that the economic condition of the Indian nation has improved considerably as a result of the British rule in India during the last two hundred years. These ultra loyalists-cum-pseudo economists may be asked: How is it that, whereas the civilised countries all over the world have increased their consumption of salt per capita, particularly for agricultural and industrial purposes, a predominently agricultural country like India has not kept pace with civilized peoples since the period under review? It is needless to point out that the reason is to be found in the working of the salt monopoly, and the heavy duty which restricts the consumption to the detriment of the masses and their cattle. How this policy is still being pursued is illustrated in the instance given by Sjt. Rajagopalachari in a speech delivered at the Congress House the other day. He then said: "In the Madras coast every year nature deposits beautiful crystaline salt over a vast area of 30 miles extent. If gathered and sold in the market, it would then be a crore worth of salt every year. But Government guards it like the dog in the manger and lets the rains wash the salt down every year because they do not want this salt. This wanton destruction is but a symbol of the adopted policy towards India." Instances may be easily multified to show that the same policy is being followed elsewhere in India.

UNJUST AND OPPRESSIVE.

The deficiency of salt supplied to the ryots evoked from Aylwin the following valuable opinion: "There can ..... to an unprejudicial mind be no question of a deficiency existing both in supply as well as quality and from personal experience, and after seven years' residence in India, during the greater portion of which I have been brought into close and immediate contact with all classes of the natives, I have no hesitation in stating that the absence of proper supply of pure and wholesome salt in tropical climates predisposes the human system to many, if not most, of the maladies that are considered incidental to the East. Indeed, I have in my mind no doubt that the fearful and loathsome disease "elephantiasis" so prevalent amongst the lower and poorer

(Continued on Page 10

NOTES OF THE DAY.

—:o:—

In A Fix.

The British Press is in a fix. "How to take this Gandhi?" "Will his salt-tax 'peter out' if we keep mum"—these are the perplexing questions editors in Fleet Street and their gramophones in other parts of Britain are asking themselves. Mr. A. G. Gardiner comes to their rescue in "John Bull". After precious efforts "to understand Gandhi" and exhortations to his "Daily News" readers to do the same, to the lower middle class 'clientele' of "John Bull" he says that Gandhiji is "a fanatic who threatens the Empire." He warns them that this "fanatic" is "consumed with hatred of Western civilisation." "Reynolds", a popular British weekly journal, is in high dudgeon. It laments that "there is a strong feeling among members of the Government that if British newspapers ceased starring Gandhi, his anti-British campaign would fall flat and peter out." So, for the time being, at least, the great idea in Fleet Street is not to "star Gandhi" but to revile and ridicule him on the strength of juicy adjectives supplied in despatches sent out by British correspondents in India.

Pundit Motilal's Gift.

Pundit Motilal's gift of his palatial residence, the old Anand Bhavan, to the nation through the Congress will be hailed with joy by every Indian. The gift will be cherished by the country less for its utilitarian value, great as it is, than for the spirit of sacrifice that has prompted it. Of that spirit, which is now happily in the very air we breathe the new Swaraj Bhavan will stand as a glorious memorial for generations and generations, inspiring the people to similar acts of self-sacrifice for their country's sake. The gift is both appropriate and timely. For, as the Congress President says in his reply to the touching letter of Pundit Motilal making his offer: "It is fitting that this house which has been associated with the national movement for so many years should become the property of the nation. It is also in the fitness of things that this dedication to the nation should take place at an auspicious moment when the country is launching on a great national struggle for Independence." The struggle will need all the spirit of sacrifice that the country is capable of. May the Swaraj Bhavan call forth that spirit from rich and poor, young and old.

Feeding Its Curiosity.

"The Indian Daily Mail" in lachrymose mood bewailed on Friday the absence of "reliable" news about resignations of village officials in the territory which Mahatma Gandhi and his volunteers are traversing. Its political correspondent writing from Bombay declared that the reports of these resignations were a myth and that Government had received only one resignation. Our contemporary suggested that "an impartial" journalist and "writers of repute" should be attached "at the public expense" to the "Gandhi procession", so that the truth be known. The Press Note issued by Government gives the lie direct to the "I. D. M.". The contents of that Note will considerably hamper its work of running down the Gandhi achievement. According to the Note, "one Talati and seventy-four Patels have handed in their resignations." It makes the usual reference to "intimidation and social boycott." Similar excuses were put forward by Government during the Bardoli Satyagraha campaign in their efforts to belittle the importance of resignations by village officials. When Gandhiji has repeatedly impressed, during his march, upon the Patels, Talatis and the Ravanias the importance of resigning only if they feel the call of national duty demands it of them, the public will accept the tale of intimidation with a very very large grain of salt.

A Thought for the Day.

The genius of the English people is an infinite capacity for talking cant.

His Excuse.

Aggrieved Party (after street brawl, to policeman who intervenes): "'E took one look at me and punched me nose."

The Other: "Well, I arsks yer, constable, wot else could yer do with it?"

POONA DAY BY DAY

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE MARCH BEGINS.

(From Our Own Correspondent).

POONA, March 29.

The scene of the send-off to the first batch of 12 Satyagrahis from Maharashtra was impressive and rousing. The farewell meeting was held in front of the Reay Market and the statue of Lok. Tilak was there to guide the ceremony, as it were. On 12 spcial chairs the volunteers were seated. Mr K. P. Khadilkar fitting took the chair. After an inspiring song, Mr. Vastad Gulam Dastgir rose to give his blessings in Urdu. His speech was vehement and he asked all to join the ranks on that critical occasion. Mr. V. R. Shinde, a prominent Non-Brahmin leader, followed and in a very feeling speech, urged even women to fall into line and expressed his readiness to help and participate in any Civil Disobedience campaign against Land Tax, Salt laws and particular against drinks. He said the tubs of wine must be smashed up and he himself was prepared to take up the work when the time came. Mr. Gokhale prayed to God to give the volunteers success.

After this Mr. V. R. Shinde and other ladies made the 'Kumkuma' marks on the foreheads of the Satyagrahis and gave them each a cocoanut. The president delivered a stirring speech and awakened them to the sense that the glory of Maharashtra lay in their hands. He described the volunteers as living arms and weapons instead of the lifeless ones which Government had deprived them of. National song was chanted as the volunteers started on their march. In the Budhwar Peth, they were entertained to 'pan-suparis' and light refreshments by the various shop-keepers and at last, having bade them farewell, the people of Poona returned from the Shiva Statue.

MEETING AT MUNDHWA.

At Mundhwa, just near Poona, a public meeting was held last night for educating public opinion in the C. D. Campaign. Mr. H. V. Tulpule addressed the meeting at length and explained the whole political situation in simple language. Messrs. Joshi and Devgirikar also spoke. The people expressed their sympathy with the movement.

At Ratnagiri propaganda has begun in earnest and Mr. Ketkar, president of the M. P. C. C. is lecturing at many places. Volunteers are enlisting their names in that district.

SECOND BATCH.

The Second Batch of Satyagrahis, belonging to the Tilak Maha Vidyalaya, is due to start on Monday on the Gudhi Padwa day. Mr. Rabade and Mr. Bhagwat are to lead the batch. For every one of one office has the districts appointed to do the work of organisation of the volunteers enrolled and their work is going on in the appropriate way.

GENERAL LIBRARY.

The 82nd anniversary of the Native General Library was observed on Thursday at 6-30 p.m. Mr K. P. Khadilkar presiding. Most of the members and a few other gentlemen were present. On this very occasion, the portrait of the late Prof. S. M. Paranjpe was unveiled by the president. The Secretary read the annual report, which showed that the Library was slowly progressing. The great want of the old institution of Poona is money for a more spacious building.

The president referred to the achivements of the late Prof. Paranjpe and said that his pen and tongue had roused the public mind of Maharashtra to national freedom. His oratory remained unmatched. His style of writing was hardly equalled by anybody. The president advised the audience to make full use of the Library and devote themselves to similar patriotic work. The portrait is life-like and is executed with care by Mr. Korezaonkar, the painter and artist. Pansupari and flowers were distributed and the ceremony was over amidst feelings of gladness and congratulations.

THE LATE MR. CHIPLUNKAR.

The same evening a public meeting was held in the Shivaji Mandir under the presidentship of Mr C. V. Vaidya to observe the death-anniversary of Vishnu-Shastri Chiplunkar. Mr. N. M. Patwardhan of Sholapur delivered a speech on the occasion. Prizes were given to those students whose essays on Vishnu Shastri were approved of for the purpose.

MUNICIPALITY.

Two members of the Standing Committee and the Vice-President having resigned, new persons were elected in their places. Mr. Chandbhai Manikbhai has been elected Vice-President. Rs. 17,000/- is proposed to be spent on the rebuilding of the Dagdi bridge. Cocogem has been taxed higher. The post of the Municipal Auditor was decided to be advertized in newspapers.

The opium inquiry committee of the Poona district has submitted its report. For ten thousand person excepting Poona City and Bhathadi, the consumption is 30 seers. There is an increase of two seers only. In the city proper, the consumption is 84 seers to ten thousand people. The Committee does not think that the consumption in the city is fearfully high.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay goes to Mahabaleshwar on the 15th of April.

MUSLIM LEADERS' CALL TO CO-RELIGIONISTS.

(Continued from page 1)

lage meetings. He emphasised the fact that during the night march, an Indian from the labouring classes was made to carry a heavy incandesent light fixed to a wooden stool on his head. He said that it was a spectacle impossible to be seen in the West. No European would carry such a huge lamp on his head as was being done in India.

NO MORE LIGHTS.

It pained him, who rightly complained of "beggar" system, to resort to what was after all, "beggar" in connection with their work for Independence. If it was really necessary, which he said, was not, to carry such huge burners, they should be carried by educated volunteers like the chairman of the meeting, but not by paid labourers. He said, if without lights and the like they could not carry the message, he did not mind it. For the attainment of Independence was not to depend in this fight upon manufacturing meetings, upon press reports, or big harangues.

BURNT HIS BOATS.

Independence was to be achieved only through the help and reliance of God and this help was impossible without inward purification and heart searching. He felt that if they could not mend their ways and be worthy representatives of the poor millions, there would be no Swaraj. For himself he had burnt his boats. There was no return to Ashram. Even if he was deserted by everybody, he would fight singly, no matter what happened. Concluding he implored his audience to follow the path of purification and take care of every pice that came from the trusting women and equally simple minded villagers.

HE BREAKS DOWN.

Turning to the women in the audience, Mahatma Gandhi nearly broke down, as he said "I can't deserve your money which you gave with such implicit faith." Referring to the verses that were sung at the commencement of the meeting he said: "I am one of the wretched men described in the verses and you should shun me."

Mahatma Gandhi then left the meeting with his Takli still working. Gandhiji spoke for full 45 minutes. Every word that came from his lips was uttered in measured tones and was delivered after full consideration. Pin drop silence reigned throughout the meeting. The audience looked aghast at the unexpected indictment. Every word of his speech went straight to the hearts of the audience.—Free Press.

DISCREDITING MAHATMA'S MOVEMENT.

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Move To Establish 'Aman' Sabhas In Karnatak.

(From Our Correspondent.)

BELGAUM, March 27.

Last week the efforts of Rao Bahadur Nagadi and Mr. B. K. Dalvi, Public Prosecutor brought together in a meeting, the "loyalists" from over the District. They met at R. B. Nagadi's Bungalow to consider how best they could oppose the Mahatma's movement. Ultimately the meeting dispersed without coming to any definite decision. Efforts to establish "Aman" Sabhas and hire people to deliver lectures condemning Mahatmaji's movement have been started; and suspicion that official inspiration is working behind these loyalist attempts to fast catching popular belief.

Messrs. Gangadharrao and Pundlikji have returned from Ahmedabad. They have had personal interviews with Gandhiji and have come with their plans for the Karnatak Campaign approved and sanctioned by the "Generalissimo". Messrs. Gangadharrao and Hukeri from Dharwar met the local pleaders in a private meeting yesterday and explained to them the critical situation and the urgent need of organising Karnatak's resources. Messrs. Belvi and Narayanrao Joshi have, on behalf of the pleaders assured them to collect and supply Rs. 5,000 from the District. A meeting of the Managing Committee of the District Congress Committee was held yesterday evening when a District Civil Disobedience Committee comprising of Messrs. Gangadharrao, Pundlikji, Dr. Kowadkar, Annantrao Naik, Jere and Kotwal was formed to organize the campaign. A publicity committee with Messrs. Thakur and Datan as members was also formed.

The scene of activities for the province of Karnatak will be somewhere near Honaver in the Karwar District. Mobilizing centres all over the Karnatic Districts will be formed during the next week and then the actual base of operations will be established at the selected place.

OLPAD TALUKA GIVES ROUSING RECEPTION.

Gandhiji March Through Surat Dist.

(Through Publicity Department, Surat District Congress Committee.)

For nearly a month Olpad Taluka has been preparing to receive Mahatmaji. The message of the Congress has been carried to every village and not a single village out of the 135 villages remains unvisited on the day he steps in the Surat District. Paels have resigned in large numbers, and are still resigning. The Mamlatdar has gone out of the arena as his sweet persuasions and empty threats, failed to carry any weight with the determined Patels. Vallabhbhai's arrest has proved a blessing to the workers and it will be ingratitude on the part of those whose way has been made easy if they did not thank the Government for this valuable and timely blunder.

Every village resounds with songs, specially written and printed in the "Bardoli Satyagraha", copies of which are distributed in every village. It is expected that a large number of volunteers will enlist in the Taluka though enlisting has not yet officially begun. A large number has already applied.

The Mamlatdar is said to have given permission to a village Patel to receive Gandhiji. Whilst it is said he has threatened another that if he resigned perhaps a Mahomedan will be reinstated in his place.

Villages have been cleaned, roads repaired and watered, and perfect arrangements have been made to receive Gandhiji. Batches of volunteers from the Vedchchi Ashram, the Anavil and Patidar Ashrams and from Surat have been constantly going round the villages holding meetings, explaining the purpose of Gandhiji's march and helping in the local arrangements.

BARDOLI COMPLETES 500.

On the day Mahatmaji entered Surat District, Bardoli has succeeded in enrolling 500 volunteers, including 69 women. The total number of volunteers enrolled at Jalapur is 62, including 9 women.

The following more Patels have resigned in Olpad Taluka:—

Village	Name.
Kachhol	Valji Ratanji.
Sodamitha	Nathabhai Dipsingh
Koshla Khurd	Khushal Vallabh
Vihara	Nagarji Nathubhai
Andhi	Nagji Fakirs.
Gola, Sosak and Sultanpur	Govanbhai Kasanji.

The total number of Patels who have resigned in this Taluka is 23.

The following have withdrawn their applications for Patelships:—Chhiba Kesav, Amra Ramji, Govind Dahaya, Mansingh Kanji.

The following more Patels have resigned in Bardoli Taluka:—

Village	Name.
Sankli	Nathubhai Patel.
Kantali	Jagabhai Patel.
Vadhvania	Chhitabhai Patel.
Rajwad	Kikabhai Patel.
Mangrolia and Karachka	Dayaram Patel.
Titva	Rama Narsingh.

A PATEL'S EXPERIENCE.

In Valod section a Patel was going to celebrate his daughter's marriage; and the village Patel intended to invite certain officials. The villagers coming to hear of this, informed him that they would not participate in the function. The father of the bridegroom coming to know of this informed the Patel that he would cancel the marriage if officials are invited. The Patel has now resigned.

OLPAD'S SPLENDID WELCOME TO MAHATMAJI.

Memorable scenes were witnessed on the banks of the river Kim when Mahatmaji entered the Surat District. Long before the time of arrival 5,000 people had gathered including 1,000 women on the South Bank of the river. A small bridge was built across the river. The people sang inspiring songs as they waited for "Bapu". In the dark hours a train of lights appeared on the other bank and soon the whole army was visible with people of the Broach District accompanying Mahatmaji's party. Tense silence prevailed, occasionally broken by cries of "Mahatmaji-Ki-Jai", "Sardar Vallabhbhai-Ki-Jai", "Pandit Jawaharlal-Ki-Jai" which rent the air. It was Jai" which rent the dark night. Gandhiji was greeted on the river by Dr. Sumant Mehta, Mr Kanjibhai Desai, Mr. Kalyanji Mehta, Miss Mithubehn Petit and other Congress officials who escorted him to the specially erected Pandal. Dr. Chandulal of Broach accompanied Mahatmaji.

In the night Mahatmaji addressed a huge audience.

The village Patel of Oomrachi village who had resigned welcomed Mahatmaji to the village.

A special ceremony of welcome was performed by Miss Petit in the middle of the floating bridge, where the waters of the river divide the Broach and Surat districts.

A woman of the village, making the red mark of good luck on Gandhiji's forehead said: "Win Swaraj, and return soon." To this Mahatmaji quickly replied. "I am not going to come back; but I shall take you with me."

The following Patels have resigned from the Bardoli Taluka:—

Ancheli	Bhagabhai Patel.
Masad	Gopalbhai Patel.
Vaghecha	Gopalbhai Patel.
Pardi	Vithalbhai Patel.
Afva	Bhulabhai Patel.
Hathuka	Ranchhodbhai Patel.

Patels from 66 villages have resigned in the Bardoli Taluka.

More resignations from Olpad Taluka:—

Comrachi	Nagji Ratanji.
Anita	Narbheram Jivram.
Vadoli	Anopsingh Chhitabava.
Sarafdanpur	Hathisingh Kanbaji.
Kusad, Saiedoura and Salyabad	Morarji Raghnathji.
Kanyasi and Kherva	Jagabhai Harjibhai.

The total number comes to 32

APPLICATIONS WITHDRAWN.

The following have withdrawn their applications:—

Parbhubhai, Ramjibhai Becharbhai Lallubhai.

Regisnations in Jalapur Taluka:—

Kachhol	Reshavram Bhikhabhai.
Adda	Rambhai Bavabhai.
Vegam	Ghelabhai Naranji.
Satem and Dabhlai	Ooka Madhav.
Oogat	Paragji Valabhai.
Navapura	Nana Kapudia.

Resignations in Chorasi Taluka:—

Shania	Dahyabhai Narsinghbhai.
Piplod	Harkhabhai Patel.

A summary of villages in the Surat District, the Patels of which have resigned in the Surat District:—

Bardoli Taluka	66
Olpad Taluka	32
Jalalpore Taluka	7
Chorasi Taluka	2

The total stands 107.

LIE NAILED TO COUNTER.

The "Indian Daily Mail" of Bombay has published a report to the effect that the resignations of Patels and Talatis are forced by intimidation, and that their number is excessively exaggerated. Their special correspondent says that the Government have so far received only one resignation. This is a lie. The resignations are sent by post (with certificates of posting) to the Collector of the District. In the Surat District alone Patels of 107 villages and one Talati have sent in their resignations. This is absolutely authentic information. The strength of public opinion has always guided the action of individuals, and to say that the resignations have been obtained through intimidation is sheer perversion of facts.

Jalapur Taluka has enlisted 101 volunteers including 12 women.

Chorasi Taluka has begun enlisting and 29 have been enlisted, including 3 women. Miss Mithubehn Petit is one of them.

The total of Surat District Satyagraha Fund is Rs. 1,319-5-7.

AGITATION AGAINST PATIALA.

—:o:—

Protest Meetings In The State.

(From a Correspondent.)

PATIALA, March 27.

The Patiala State subjects have been stirred to indignation by the propaganda carried on against the person and government of His Highness the Maharaja. Meetings are held in every town in the State to condemn this propaganda.

Yesterday evening, a huge meeting attended by between 3,000 and 4,000 people of all communities held in the city municipal park with Seth Multani Mal, the leading commercial magnate and Honorary Magistrate of Patiala in the chair. Strong speeches were made by many leading non-officials and resolutions were unanimously passed (1) emphatically denouncing the agitation, (2) assuring His Highness the Maharaja of their deep loyalty and devotion, and (3) appointing a Watch and Ward Committee to combat vigorously the propaganda outside the State in the name of the subjects of the State.

SUPPORT TO ARYA MARRIAGE VALIDATION BILL.

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The Arya Pratmidhi Sabha, Eastern Africa, Nairobi, in a resolution passed, has "strongly supported the Arya Marriage Validation Bill" and has urged the Government to give its full support to the passing of the Bill. A mammoth meeting of the Committee's enthusiasm

SATYAGRAHA IN EAST GODAVARI.

—:o:—

Mr. Sambamurti On Propaganda Tour.

RAJAHMUNDRY, March 29.

The new East Godavery District Congress Committee met at Rajahmundry this afternoon with important workers of the district. The Committee elected Mr. B. Sambamurthi as President and invested him with full authority to conduct Civil Disobedience in the district. A 'jatha' of over fifty Satyagrahis will leave on Monday at six in the morning from the Gautami Satyagraha Ashram at Sitanagaram under Mr. Sambamurthi's leadership and tour through the disrtict covering a distance of about 120 miles ultimately reaching Cocoanada to offer Satyagraha by breaking the salt laws when the word of command is given by Mahatma Gandhi. Many visitors and leading men will witness the march from Sitanagaram.—Free Press.

SATYAGRAHA IN GUJARAT.

—:o:—

Mr. Mahadeo Desai's Statement.

AHMEDABAD, March 29.

Mr. Mahadeva Desai interviewed as regards an announcement in "Saurashtra" regarding the starting of Satyagraha in Gujarat said he had no specific instructions from Gandhiji beyond the general instruction that all provinces might hold themselves in readiness to act as soon as they received his command. Personally, he was proposing to offer offensive on as many fronts in Gujarat as possible. Mr. Amritlal Sheth evidently thinks of Dholera as a suitable field, but he has also to take his instructions from the Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee. Mr. Manilal Kothari, the Joint Secretary of the Provincial Congress Committee has at his disposal a disciplined band of volunteers of the Kathiawar Satyagraha Dal who made themselves famous in connection with the Kakrechi Satyagraha. He has selected his own field and expects to start work as soon as he gets instructions from the Provincial Congress Committee. He looks forward to a hearty response from Kathiawar and Ahmedabad districts.—Free Press.

RECOGNISE INDIA'S INDEPENDENCE.

Resolution For I. L. P. Conference.

LONDON, Mar. 14.

Nearly 150 resolutions ranging from "Socialism in our Time" to Ministers' expenditure on State ceremonies, have been submitted for the 38th annual conference of the Independent Labour Party meeting at Birmingham in Easter. Sixteen resolutions deal with unemployment while the Labour Government policy is dealt with—generally rather critically—in 18 motions.

Two branches will ask the Conference to affirm the right of India and Egypt to absolute Independence.

Another resolution urges the early publication of the Simon Report, and the grant of immediate amnesty to all political prisoners and the removal of all causes of friction between British and Indian peoples. This resolution reaffirms that any settlement must have regard for the right of the Indian people, including working classes, to determine their own form of government.

The refusal of passport to Mr. Saklatvala to visit India is condemned in a resolution of the Werrington branch.

75 VILLAGE OFFICERS RESIGN.

What Govt. Says About It.

The Director of Information writes:—

The figures of resignations of local officials of Government as the result of the campaign of Civil Disobedience in Gujarat, which have appeared in some papers appear to have been considerably exaggerated.

THE LATEST.

The latest information shows that one Talati and 74 Patels have handed in their resignations. A number have since asked permission to withdraw their resignations and others of those who have nominally resigned are carrying on as usual.

In very few cases have the resignations of the Patels been voluntarily given. They have been for the most part obtained as the result of an intensive campaign carried on by local agitators in which intimidation and threat of social boycott have been the principal arguments used.

REPUDIATIONS.

The officers have been refused water, have been served with notice of eviction from their houses and induced in various ways to put their signature to a document giving their resignation. Some Patels have repudiated their signatures stating they never signed any document. With a few exceptions, all the villages affected are on the line of Mr. Gandhi's march.

WORLD OF SPORT

LIKELY WINNERS AT KOLHAPUR TO-DAY.

Third Spring Meeting.

(By "PILOT.")

Backers could not have had the worst of the exchanges at the last Kolhapur meeting though there was one totally unexpected result when LANG scrambled home in the big race.

To-day another good card is provided for racegoers and visitors who have made the trip anticipate that they will be able to pick up the good things. "Pilot's" hints last week, if followed must have shown a profit as they included three good winners.

The race for the Sir Leslie Wilson Cup holds pride of place today and there is bound to be a great race for this event which is a striking tribute to a popular sportsman. A big fields is likely to start.

MUYASSAR has genuine staying ability and has only to be well ridden to be in with a chance. MUJAMA'A has slowly run himself into form and in a good gallop must be thereabouts. Syed Saleh has two other left in and HUMSIYAH will probably be "in the money."

The Park Plate should be contested by HUNTER, MILLTOWN, and MEENA. The first named is a useful galloper and greatly fancied to-day.

I shall vote for APLOMA in the Bhawani Plate. FOUR SQUARE and ECLAIR must be in the fighting.

The Gargoti Plate will be run-off in two divisions. I would place them in the following order for Division II, YOUNG AVAR, MOLLY KING and BRIGAND.

It is difficult to forecast the winner of Division I, but SA'EE, SHEKIB and RED INDIAN are about the pick of the bunch. PACKARD and ELWARZIAH stand out in Division III as being about the best to stand.

The Shiva Aranya Plate run over five furlongs should see YEBRIN, ELWARDH and GOLD FLAKE making a race of it.

PUBLIC FUNDS.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Your correspondent "Simplex" throws interesting light on the Bombay Public Activities Fund and ends by assuring that this is "the plain story and thereby hangs a tale." I am sorry to differ from him as to the inference he would indicate or wishes public to draw. The trite saying has it, "all roads lead to Rome." Why should not all funds in the hands of "Liberals" be used to preach the doctrines of Liberalism of which the "Indian Daily Mail" is the exponent? Do not all rivers lead to the sea!

To me it is not surprising that these things are happening—the surprise part to me is that they are talked about and no action taken. If public in the past had insisted on seeing that periodically accounts are published and the original intent of public funds was not departed from except with the consent of the general body of subscribers and order of the Court, which I think is necessary, what is now happening, would not be possible. Thus the public has to thank itself, it gets what it deserves. During the last Gujarat floods hundreds of funds were started and the accounts of nearly eighty per cent. of these have not been published, and the organisers of these funds have all been "leaders."

Why only talk of funds diverted to the "Indian Daily Mail" chest and of those with which Mr. J. B. Petit is directly or indirectly connected? There are hundreds of cases, and the number of leaders connected with them is large.—Yours, etc.,

LAKHMIDAS ROWJEE TAIRSEE.

Nasik, March 29.

Bombay Pathans "At Home" To Sir P. A. Kelly.

—:o:—

"Noor Baug" presented an animated appearance yesterday evening when the Pathan community of Bombay was "At Home" to Sir Patrick Kelly, the popular Police Commissioner who goes home on leave shortly. The grounds were tastefully decorated and elaborate preparations were made to entertain the huge gathering. Among the distinguished guests present were the Hon. Justice Mirza, the Hon. J. E. B. Hotson, Home Member, Deputy Commissioner Curry, Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Mr. Frank Oliveira and others.

Guests were treated to music by a massed Pathan band and there were moments when a string band discoursed Western music.

Before the gathering dispersed they were treated to a sumptuous banquet in the hall. Justice Mirza proposed the toast in a brief but happy speech and the "guest" of the evening responded in suitable terms.

The success of this function was largely due to the efforts of Khan Bahadur Samat Khan, J. P. of Hillson Knox and Co., Maroofshah, Ghat Serang, P. N. O., Mian Quamruddin and Abdul Quddus Khan who have recently been created Patels of their respective clans, and Mr. Dost Mahomed Khan, the Inspector of the Pathan Branch, was indefatigable in his efforts to see that everybody present made a pleasant evening of it.

BRITISH DEFICIT OF 30 MILLIONS.

—:o:—

Snowden's New Remedy.

LONDON, March 30.

According to newspapers it is expected that financial year will end to-morrow with a deficit of fifteen million sterling and Mr. Snowden will have to find extra thirty million sterling to cover the deficit and new expediture. It is reported that he will find money by increased taxation on unearned incomes and an increase of two pence a gallon in petrol tax.—Reuter.

Bombay Central Chess Association.

—:o:—

The following persons have enrolled themselves as competitors for the Chess Tournament which has been started at the above College on and from 23rd. The game is played every evening between 5 to 8 p.m., and the tournament is at present in full swing, and promises to be a great success:—Rev. Fr. H. Rafael, Messrs. A. Rath, J. M. Boyce, H N Vakil, K. J. Khambatta, C. N. Thosar, A. N. Gokhale, N. L. Gokhale, H. M. A. V. Badayooni, T. R. Kapadia, Pandit Deshakachari, J. G. D'Cunnah, F. B. Mistry, P. H. Mulla, R. D. Karve, G. D. Haji, M. D. Hajee, B. S. Ramaswami, J. Ayengar, J. J. Mehta, R. V. Lhade, M. S. Trilokekar, Kishanlal N. Vora, G. D. Naik, D. N. Kanga, M. A. Shingnapurkar, N. P. Master, S. J. Coach-builder, N. Naik, T. J. Dalal, A. K. Sett, C. B. Kamble, S. D. Kamat.

GANDHIJI & THE "PUNCH" CARTOON.

—:o:—

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The "Times of India" reproduces from the 'Punch" a cartoon of "A Frankentein of the East" below which is given the following:

Gandhi: "Remember—no violence, just disobedience."

Genie: "And what if I disobey you?

Sir, I was present at the time this precious piece of conversation took place and I heard Gandhiji give the following reply to the accuracy of which I can testify as much as the cartoonist.

Gandhiji: "Of course I am prepared for snakes in the Garden of Eden."—Yours, etc.,

L. D.

March 28.

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CASE AGAINST DR. DESHMUKH.

Complainant. Cross-Examined.

The case in which Ramkishanbhai Thakur has charged Dr. G. V. Deshmukh and his assistant Dr. Patankar, with negligence came for hearing on Saturday before Mr. I. N Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, fourth court, Mr. P. Goodino, Advocate, appeared for the complainant while Dr. Deshmukh was defended by Mr. J. D. Davar, Bar-at-Law and Mr. C. N. Kanuga, pleader, defended Dr. Patankar.

Cross-examined by Mr. Davar, the complainant stated that his wife had fever on 14th November last and was under the treatment of Dr. Dhairyawan. On the 25th November Dr. Deshmukh was called as her condition became worse and he advised an immediate operation. No fee was settled but he (complainant) was willing to pay any fee Dr Deshmukh demanded He had no paid the full fee as Dr. Deshmukh had not submitted his full bill. He did not arrange for the services of Dr. Patankar as he did not know him. Dr. Dhairaywan was present at the time of operation. His complaint against Dr. Deshmukh was that he did not dress the wounds of the patient himself. Although the case of the patient was serous Dr. Deshmukh did not attend the case himself till the 28th November. The patients' chart did not go to the doctor at night but remained in the patient's room.

Other doctors such as Drs. Mulgackar, Cooper, and Baria dressed the wounds of the patients themselves. Dr. Dhairayawan used to come to Dr. Deshmukh's hospital every day to see the patient (complainant's wife). Once Dr. Dhairyswan gave injuction to the patient but he could not do further as the case was in charge of Dr. Deshmukh.

On the 7th December, Dr. Deshmukh came to the hospital from the race course. At that time the condition of the patient was very serious. Dr. Patankar was an M.BBS, but he thought an F R C S, was more capable of doing the irrigation work than an M B B S. The operation fee was settled at Rs 500 out of which he had paid Dr. Deshmukh Rs. 350. Complainant was told that Dr Deshmukh charged Rs. 1,000 for operation. Dr. Desai had also treated his wife before with electricity for which he paid Rs. 100. He (complainant) had complained to the nurses that Dr. Deshmukh's hospital was dirty. He could not say why Mr. Godino did not ask questions to the nurses on that point.

HOW THE JUDGE CHARACTERISED HIM.

Cross-examined by Mr. Kanuga complainant stated that Hiramanek owed him Rs. 53,000. It was not true that he owed Hiramanek Rs. 15,000. Natah Gulab & Co. had sued him because he was a surety. The judge had characterised him (complainant) as a dishonest person. Referring to Dr. Patankar he said he did not see the patient every day. Sometimes he used to ask the nurse on duty in regard to the patient's condition and then go away. In his opinion it was Dr. Deshmukh's duty to call every day to see the patient. Then Dr. Patankar should have remained in the hospital as he was the House Surgeon.

Mr. Kanuga: What is your complaint against Dr Patankar? A.—He did not say the whole night in the hospital.

Q:—On the 8th December at 7 a.m. Dr Deshmukh gave the last injection? A:—No.

Re-examined by Mr. Godino the complainant stated that after he filed the information he wrote to Dr. Deshmukh to allow him to inspect the hospital with his engineer. Dr. Deshmukh replied through his solicitors, Messrs. Kanga and Co. that the building was being white-washed and that as the case was sub-judice he would not allow the inspection.

Mr. Y. S. Chaudhary, Advocate, then examined by Mr. Godino said he knew the complainant as his wife was his (witness's) cousin. He knew the deceased who took ill in November last and was removed to Dr. Deshmukh's hospital. Three or four days after the operation, witness went to Dr. Deshmukh's hospital to see the patient. It was about 7 p.m and the patient had high fever and was restless. He told Wamanrao to send for Dr. Deshmukh. Wamanrao said Dr. Deshmukh was at Radio Club. He was phoned already but did not turn up. Waman rao then went to the phone and called Dr. Deshmukh but Dr. Deshmukh refused to have conversation with him on the phone. Witness then left the hospital after ten minutes.

Cross-examined by Mr. Davar, witness said he was Wamanrao's pleader.

Q:—What did you gather when Wamanrao told you that Dr. Deshmukh refused to talk on the phone? A: I gathered nothing.

Q:—Being a cousin of the deceased and legal adviser of Wamanrao, you perhaps know that Wamanrao is a fussy fellows? A.: No, Wamanrao sometimes gets excited

Q.:—And he may fuss some times? A: Yes, may fuss some times.

Q: He was unnecessarily agitated? A: No. Not unnecessarily agitated.

Q: When you went to the hospital, the nurse was there? A: Yes, and also some relatives.

Magistrate: Did you enquire why Dr. Deshmukh refuse to come? A: No.

Further hearing was adjourned till Friday.

RESIGNATION OF VILLAGE PATELS.

"Daily Mail's" Misregpresentation.

(BY ONE WHO KNOWS.)

My attention has been drawn to a report in the "Indian Daily Mail" which says that Government have so far received only one resignation from village Patels. If this statement is a part of a programme of the paper to publish inaccurate reports in order to mislead the public then it will not be the duty of the Congress authorities to prevent the paper from following its own particular morality. But if the special correspondent of the paper is really honest in his amazing discovery then I feel obliged to correct him and say that the resignations are sent long before the arrival of Mahatmaji and are sent in writing by post; the certificates of posting being taken from the postal authorities. If the very informed special correspondent of the paper approaches H. E. the Viceroy or the Home Department of the Government of Bombay to inquire about these resignations then he will excuse me if I inform him that they are sent to the Collector of the District. If the correspondent approaches the Collector then we hope the Collector corrects his reports or the "Daily Mail" changes its special correspondent.

DON'T ARREST GANDHIJI.

Mr. J. A. Spender's Advice.

The London correspondent of "Hindu" cables:—

Mr. J. A. Spender in "The Daily News" writes that it is impossible to believe that Pandit Motilal Nehru would be leaving India on legal business if he really thought that Mr. Gandhi was about to set the country on fire with his civil disobedience movement. It would be interesting to know what the Congress Party really thinks about Mr. Gandhi and his proceedings at this moment. Their rather agitated movements suggest that they are none too pleased at having their hands forced by a self-willed, impracticable political saint."

Regarding the expected arrest Mr. Spender says that, from the Government's point of view, it would be far better that his crusade should die away into a pathetic little effort to extract salt from the sea in defiance of salt laws than that they should give him martyndom and advertisement by imprisonment. Lord Irwin may be trusted to choose wisely how far tolerance is possible.

SATYAGRAHA—A "TERRIBLE WEAPON."

It Creates "Spirit Of Revolt."

RAJAMUNDRY, March 29.

A big mass meeting held here last night for appealing for enrolment of volunteers, was addressed by leaders including Mr. Venkatayyiah, Mr. Kaleshwarar and Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya Over 100 persons joined the Satyagraha Army and the response is encouraging. In all about 1500 persons are said to have been enrolled in Andhra Desa.

"TERRIBLE WEAPON."

Mr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya in his speech asked the people to imagine that Satyagraha campaign had already succeeded, in that it had changed the complexion of the whole country and converted people from a set of placid and pathetic masses to men of intiative and with a spirit of revolt everywhere and prepared to sacrifice themselves for the sake of victory of their cause.

He further pointed out that the Government had not yet been able to do away with Mahatma Gandhi, armed with a spindle and whose photo in films was prohibited. "Satyagraha is a terrible weapon to fight with. It has nobody but is only in spirit and it is all prevading" and said he.—Free Press.

Ask For Nation-wide Satyagraha

G[illegible]JP, March 28.

The Andhra Provincial Congress Committee at Guntur on Friday after[illegible]ere was a large attend[illegible]eaders and workers. Th[illegible] ratified the Working C[illegible] resolution with great [illegible], appointing Desabhakta Konda Venkatappayya as dictator to lead the Satyagraha campaign in the province.

SIMULTANEOUS SATYAGRAHA.

Desabhakta Venkatappayya explained what took place in their interview with Gandhiji at Jambusar and pointed out that Gandhiji showed great enthusiasm for launching simultaneous Satyagrana everywhere in each district on the day of his arrest. He said he would decide after knowing the condition of the districts whether to concentrate upon only one centre in the province or start Satyagrana at various centres.

RARE OPPORTUNITY.

Mr. Sambamurthi said that a rare opportunity had arisen to unify the differing elements in several districts of Andhra and that it was only out of the common sacrifice at a common field in a national campaign, it would be easier to materialise all the forces of Andradesh against the Government. Such a solid provincial organisation is all the more necessary since Civil Disobedience would not stop short with breach of salt laws, but would assume numerous shapes according to the repressive plans of the Government. If the ultimate view is to create a nation-wide civil disobedience campaign, it is absolutely necessary to consolidate, strengthen and unify the forces of resistance available in each province.—Free Press.

MAHATMA'S MARCH.

How The British Press Looks At It.

The London Correspondent of "Liberty" writes:—

The pilgrimage of Mahatma Gandhi from his Ashram at Ahmedabad to the sea, for the purpose of starting his campaign of civil disobedience, is being given very wide publicity in the press here. It appears as a special feature on the most prominent pages of most of the newspapers. The prominence thus given to the event is probably due less to the political significance which the press attaches to it than its spectacular character, which gives it, in the language of newspapermen, "great news value." The great mass of people here do not pretend to be able to understand the philosophy or the methods of the Indian leader, but hte very mystery of the man awakens their interest and stirs their imagination. Incidentally, one of the effects of the present publicity is to educate people here regarding the salt tax in India. In explanation of Mahatma Gandhi's declared intention of defying the Salt Tax laws the newspapers have published explanations of the way in which this tax is levied and operated. It is safe to say that, the great majority of the newspaper readers have learned of the nature of this tax and the laws governing its enforcement with astonishment. From an Indian propaganda point of view the selection of the Salt Tax as an object of attack is undoubtedly wise.

It is generally believed that Mahatma Gandhi's arrest is only a matter of time. For weeks now there have been suggestions in the more reactionary press that he should be arrested before he does further mischief. Apparently the gentlemen who direct these newspapers are unaware that a man behind prison bars is sometimes a more potent force for the cause for which he stands than he is as a free man. The Government, with a better sense of political possibilities, are evidently determined to take no precipitate action, but it is expected that they will be compelled to effect Mahatma Gandhi's arrest when he actually proceeds to carry out his threat of manufacturing salt in defiance of the law.

BAN ON SWAMI.

CALCUTTA, March 29.

Swami Jananda conducting propaganda at Jalpaiguri for Bandabilla Satyagraha on behalf of the Congress has been served with an order under Section 144 prohibiting him to address any meeting for two months.—Free Press.

BANGALORE WATER-SUPPLY SCHEME.

BANGALORE, March 29.

Regarding the new Bangalore water-supply scheme voted by the last session of the Mysore Legislative Council, a Press note to-day details the circumstances leading to the acceptance of the scheme. The whole project, costing 50.33 lakhs is considered self-supporting. It will be worked in two stages. Giving their final approval the scheme the Government have directed working the scheme forthwith and the completion of the main works within two years from commencement.—A. P.

CARTERS PREFER JAIL TO FINE.

CALCUTTA, March 29.

Sixteen carters set up on a charge of obstructing the thoroughfare were sentenced to-day at the Sealdah Police Court to pay fines ranging from Rs. 1 to Rs. 5. The accused refused to pay the fine, preferred jail and left the Court compound shouting "Mahatma Gandhi-ki-Jai".—A. P.

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Rs. 500 (FIVE HUNDRED) if the Registered Subscriber be permanently partially disabled solely and directly by any outward violent and visible accident not otherwise compensated causing the loss by severance of one limb or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of one eye.

CONDITIONS.

All these undertakings are subject to the following special conditions which are the essence of the contract, namely, that:

(a) Death or disablement shall result within ninety days after the accident.

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BACK TO LAND!

—:o:—

Agricultural Bias In Primary Schools.

The Director of Information writes:—

The problem of rural education is a constantly recurring problem in the history of all countries maintaining a State system of education and particularly in countries like India which are mainly agricultural. Government have often been criticized for failing to provide a suitable type of education for the children of the villages.

The need for adapting the education to the conditions of those for whom it is intended is universally recognised. It is a common and by no means unjustifiable complaint that the teaching in the higher standards of the Primary course is of too literary a character for the children of the rural classes. In the elementary Standards (up to Standard IV), the one aim being the production of literacy, there is not much scope for alternative curricula, it being necessary for all schools to concentrate on the three R's, though it is fully realised that the atmosphere of the village school should be rural. In the upper Primary Standards, however, there is ample scope for variety.

SPECIAL CURRICULUM.

To meet the needs of the children of agriculturists, who form the bulk of the attendance in rural schools, Government in 1923 introduced a special curriculum known as the agricultural-bias curriculum. In addition to the ordinary literary subjects, which are taught with special reference to rural conditions, practical work is done in field-work and in village carpentry and smithing. Other village crafts such as rope-making, weaving, etc., are also taught. The object is to provide a form of education which will help to fit the boy for village life or for the occupation of agriculture. The education imparted provides an antidote the drain of the countryside brought about by the tendency of the labouring classes to forsake manual labour and to take to Secondary education as the means of obtaining service.

MODERATE RESULTS.

There were at the end of March, 1929, 75 agricultural-bias classes in existence, with 2,525 pupils attending Standards V-VII of those classes.

A special Vernacular Final examination with an Agricultural-bias equal in all respects to the ordinary Vernacular Final examination, was instituted in the year 1926. Since the institution of this examination 463 boys have passed.

It is reported that, of those who passed the Vernacular Final Examination, some 162 are working on the land. This is regarded as an important test and the results from this aspect are being carefully watched.

Government are satisfied that the agricultural-bias classes are fulfilling satisfactorily the purpose for which they were created, and they are anxious to see the system extended in suitable places and are prepared to assist, so far as their finances permit Local Authorities to open additional classes.

TRAINING SCHOOL.

The need for training Primary teachers in rural surrounding and under rural conditions (so that their teaching may be in true sympathy with the conditions of village life) is universally recognised. A beginning was made in the desired direction by the opening in 1929 of a Rural Training School at Narayangaon in the Poona District. The school provides training for 30 students in the first year course of the Training institutions for Men, special training being given in field work. The training is specially adapted to the needs of rural schools. For admission to the school preference is given to those who have passed the Agricultural-bias Vernacular Final examination. It is hoped to expand this school by the addition of the Second Year's course. The First Year Certificate issued on the successful completion of the course ranks as in every way to the First Year Certificate of the ordinary Training institutions.

PALESTINE INQUIRY COMMITTEE.

—:o:—

Report Not Unanimous.

It is understood that the report of the Palestine Enquiry Committee will not be unanimous in its [illegible]lations since its Labour [illegible]propose to sign [illegible]ed by his co- [illegible] the difference [illegible]ng the interpre- [illegible]four Declaration. [illegible]s not been able [illegible]animous under- [illegible] rights or Arabs [illegible]alestine.—"Muslim

MUSLIMS AND PUBLIC SERVICES.

—:o:—

Viceroy Explains Govt. Policy.

REPLY TO DELHI ADDRESS.

NEW DELHI, March 29.

The following is the text of His Excellency the Viceroy's reply to an Address presented by the Muslims of Delhi on the 29th March, 1930:—

Gentlemen,—It gives me great pleasure to meet your Deputation this morning, and to receive the welcome of the Muslim Residents of one of the many old cities of Delhi, on taking up my abode in the new city which so worthily upholds the historical and architectural traditions of the ancient Capital of India. I must thank you too for the congratulations you have offered me on the failure of the attempt which was made upon my train almost within sight of this House last December. The condemnation which you have expressed of actions such as this, echoes the opinion of all wise and sober people, and I have in the last four months received abundant proof of fthe detestation in which such futile deeds are held.

REVOLUTION AND ANARCHY.

I need hardly say that I share to the full your feelings in regard to revolutionary crime and anarchy, and I value greatly your uncompromising determination that Muslims shall disassociate themselves from all such activities. Those who encourage and inspire, and those who carry out a policy of violence, are taking upon themselves a responsibility far graver than they know, and are following a creed which can lead in but one direction and which, if it ever could achieve its end, must bring distress to millions of your fellow-countrymen. The assurance, therefore, which you have given me, that the Muslims of Delhi will support Government in any measure they may consider necessary to deal with any such activities, is a timely and valuable reminder of the assistance Government has in the past received, and still counts upon receiving from your great community.

ASSEMBLY REPRESENTATION.

I am not unaware of the disappointment felt by the Muslims of Delhi in the matter of representation in the Central Legislature, and I realise that in the existing communal conditions, you have grounds for your apprehension that a Muslim is not likely to be returned to represent your constituency. I also recognise that although Delhi Province has a larger representation in the Legislative Assembly in relation to the population than any other Province which returns elected Members, it has not the advantages of other Provinces in possessing a Provincial Council and to this extent, it is less strongly represented in the Councils of the country than any other Province. I believe, moreover, that judged by the test of literacy, the representation of Delhi is below the standard which prevails elsewhere.

DELHI'S IMPORTANCE.

The importance of your city, on the other hand, both socially and politically, has, as all know, grown considerably in recent years. The whole position, however, of increased representation for Delhi, has been laid in some detail before the Statutory Commission, and though I can assure you that the matter is not likely to escape our close attention it would not be proper at this stage for me to express my opinion on a matter which still within the purview of Sir John Simon and his calleagues. You have spoken too of the enlargement of the Province of Delhi, but though I appreciate the strength of your feeling in this matter, it would not be right for me to hold out anticipations that your wishes can be met. I am afraid, that very strong arguments would be necessary to convince the Government of India that any Administrative advantage would be gained by such revision on Provincial Bourdaries as you suggest, which must always in itself cause considerable dislocation for some years. But importance is not to be judged by size alone and you may rest assured that the interests of Delhi will not suffer in the eyes of the Government of India simply because its stature is less than that of the other Provinces of India.

PUBLIC SERVICES.

The claim of the Muslim community for an adequate share in the public services is one in which I have always taken a deep interest, and one which I have constantly done my best to advance. As you know, the policy of the Government of India on this subject has been made clear on more than one occasion. Their general principle is to correct any unreasonable preponderance of particular communities in the public services by devising special means to admit qualified members of other communities to the public service. As regards your own province of Delhi, I have been at pains to ascertain how the position stands, and I believe it is true that so far a the principal appointments are concerned, Muslims have a share fully proportionate to the numbers of their population. I earnestly trust that the Muslim community which, as you say, has leeway to make up in respect of employment generally, will so profit by the opportunities of education presented to them as to be able to lay a fair claim on the grounds of merit alone to an adequate share of service both in Government offices and in other spheres of public life.

With regard the difficulties you experience through the absence of a High Court in your Province, you are aware, no doubt, that the proposal for a circuit bench of the High Court in Delhi, was, after careful consideration, refused a few years ago by the Government of India. I understand that the Local Administration has again been in correspondence with the High Court of Lahore on this subject and that these consultations may result in fresh proposals being submitted. Should they come before me, they will, I can assure you, receive the sympathetic consideration of my Government.

THE LONDON CONFERENCE.

I will note carefully what you say regarding the representation of Delhi at the Conference which is shortly to take place in London on the subject of constitutional reforms. The personnel of the British Indian Delegation to the Conference has not yet been decided, and I fear I cannot at this juncture make any promise as to the representation of particular localities, but as you know, it is the desire of His Majesty's Government that the Conference should be fully and fairly representative, and I earnesty hope that whatever may be the final decision as to its composition, it will be such as to give no responsible interest cause to feel that their point of view has gone unrepresented.

OLD MEMORIES.

I have touched, I think, on all the particular matters of interest to which you have referred in your address, and it remains only to thank you again for your welcome and for the sentiments of loyalty and goodwill to which you have given expression. I value these very highly both from the personal and the public point of view. Indeed, all people and all things connected with Delhi have a special claim upon my interest and the welfare of the Muslim community who form such an important part of its population is never far from my thoughts, for Delhi and its surroundings hold much that is immortal of Muslim history. There are few spots within a day's march of this house where a man could not stand and see before him some great memorial of famous Muslim kings and rulers, or let his fancy rest on the Muslim theologians, historians, doctors and poets whose lives and works are among the memories of these places. I trust and believe that the future will be worthy of your great past, and that the Muslims of Delhi will continue throughout the years that lie before us to discharge with credit their just obligations to their community and their country.—A.P.

ARAB KINGS' CONFERENCE

Text Of Agreement.

A special message from Baghdad states that it is confirmed that the basis of agreement between the two Arabian sovereigns are as under:—

1. Recognition of the independence of the two Powers—Iraq and the Hedjaz and Nejd.

2. Exchange of political legations.

3. Forbidding of warfare between tribes under the two Governments;

4. Formation of a permanent Committee called "the Frontier Committee" to solve difficulties which might arise.

5. Mutual co-operation to ward off dangers which might threaten public peace. This is subject to the condition that recourse might be had to arbitration in case of a controversy.

His Majesty the Sultan has promised to devote particular attention to the claims of Iraq concerning the military reparations, provided a tribunal consisting of two Iraquian, two Nejdite and one British member will sit in Koweit to satisfy the said claims. The question of the fortification posts has been postponed to a period of another six months during which time will be completed the examination of the interpretation of the Aqir protocol.

The treaty concluded between Nejd and Iraq falls in 19 fundamental clauses and the parties are busy in giving it final form.—"Muslim Outlook."

INDEPENDENCE DAY IN SYRIA.

French Attempts To Stifle Demonstrations.

It is learnt from Beirut that large gatherings were held in all the Syrian towns to celebrate the 10th anniversary of the Independence Day on March 8, 1930, under the unanimous decision of the General Syrian Conference. The local authorities took precautions to prevent demonstrations. The meetings have generally wired to the Premiers of the European Governments, the principal newspapers of the world, the League of Na[illegible]s and the Syrian Depu[illegible] in Europe, protesting a[illegible] French domination. Syrian cel[illegible]ations in the present year have surpassed all previous records.—"Muslim Outlook."

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OIL IN INDIA. usiness in India tou the life of the people osely as the Burmah Shell. The Indian village lam the world's great sene burner. The kero tin, refashioned into hous- and shapes, is univer- sal domestic ute New roads and air-se are making petrol anrica- ing oils a vital or in everyday life. It these things which thrmah-Shell marketing anisation brings withich of every Indian, be prince or ryot.

KEROSENE, or pin, is distributed in picturesque ways. town hawker cleaning client's lamp in the door of a poor house; the ier dispensing oil in bazaar, his shop sta with hurricane lantern and the little red lamps glass chimneys manufred by Burmah-Shell; a train of carts wendintheir way from the station the village, with the bene tins glinting in the sall these are subjects ich will appeal to a photographer with an eye for the picturesque. In addition, kerosene is used in all kinds of cooking stoves and also in the agricultural engines which drive chaff-cutters, grinders and irrigation pumps. The latter, beneath the spreading trees which surround every well, with stately moving women coming to draw water, form some of the most beautiful pictures that India can offer.

BURMAH-SHELL TINS are manufactured in the four main ports of India, from materials supplied by the Tin Plate works of Jamshedpur. In town and village alike they form, once empty, the retailer's staple container. Observe the shop front of a small grocer. In one corner squats the owner, a philosophical figure, seemingly indifferent to the advent of customers. Before him, ranged in tins that have been converted into lidded canisters, or bisected into shallow troughs, rice, biscuits, pulse, sweets, jam and even milk are offered to the public gaze. Inside the neighbouring houses, the cooking utensils have been fashioned out of kerosene tins, and possibly even the lamps. The barber's water-heater is of the same material. Burmah-Shell tins may be recognised by the brand-marks described in the list below.

PETROL. The aeroplane in the sky, the car on the road, the village bus, all depend for their motive power on Burmah-Shell. Besides the red and green petrol cans, there are petrol pumps by the roadsides both in town and country. Refuelling plants for aeroplanes, in the form of underground tanks, have been, or are being, installed at Karachi, Jodhpur, Delhi, Allahabad, Gaya and Calcutta, to serve both the numerous flying clubs that have lately sprung into existence and the new trans-India line. Aerial and road transport alike offer opportunities for the photographer.

SHELL AND B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS are employed in the same engines, and under the same circumstances, as Shell and B. O. C. Petrol.

THE SUBSIDIARY PRODUCTS OF OIL are numerous. Of chief importance is fuel oil, which is largely used for the creation of power in districts where coal is scarce. The electric power, for example, employed in the construction and future operation of the Sukkur Barrage, is produced by means of Burmah-Shell fuel oil. Similarly it is largely used in the Bombay cotton mills, whose interiors offer splendid opportunities for those photographers who appreciate the beauty of machinery on a big scale. Other subsidiary products are batching oil, employed in the Calcutta jute mills, candles, numerous kinds of asphalt for road-making, various heavy lubricants for large engines, and "Pesterine" which is used for spraying tanks, in order to destroy the malaria-bearing mosquito.

Intelligent competitors are strongly advised to pay some attention to the series of Burmah-Shell Bulletinhich will be appearing daily till the 24th of April, on Editorial page of this paper. These Bulletins illustrate in detail every department of Burmah-Shell's work for India.

BURMAH-SHELL BRANDS

Kerosene or raffin. The four superior nds are **SHELL PENNA, WATER-LILY,** and **FIRFLY.** These are sold in u of two four-gallon tinnclosed in wooden box Marks appear on the er.

White oils are ON, CROSS ANCHOR, HOR, CHUCK-KER, BOTTL RISING SUN, DEER and WASTIKA. These with the ception of LION, have ices illustrating their nes stamped on the sides heir tins.

The CHUCKK mark is a cart-wheel

Red oils are AN, VICTORIA and WL, whose marks also ar on their tins. VICTCIA is known as "RANI", ar is denoted by a crowned ad of Queen Victoria.

PETROL. Burmah-Shell markets two nds of petrol. **SHELL** sold in red cans, embosse with a fan-shaped shell top; B. O. C. in green, th "B. O. C." embossed at he side.

SHELL petl-pumps are red, surmound by a white globe, acros which the word "SHELL" is written in red, B. O. pumps are green, with "B. O. C." written on the them in white.

LUBRICATING OILS. **SHELL MOTOR OIL** has a yellow tin bazoned with a scarlet, shel. B. O. C. **MOTOR OILS**, which are of various grads, have white tins, with "B. O. C." written on then in black.

OTHER PRODUCTS marketed by Burmah-Shell, though too numerous to mention are easily distinguished by the Company's name and marks.

THE PHOTOGRAPHS

The only definite condition attaching to the subjects depicted is that they shall illustrate, directly or indirectly, the benefits accruing to some department of Indian life through Burmah-Shell products and activities. Each photograph hould aim at telling some kind of a story, in which oi is the central feature.

The winning photographs will be selected for their artistic va ue, for their capacity to reproduce well, and above all or their ability to convey, at a ca ual glance something of what Burmah-Shell is doing for the country. There will therefore be three judges: the first a well-known Indian artist in the person of Mr. Mukul Dey, Principal of the Goverr ment School of Arts in Calcutta; the second a photographic expert; and the third a Burmah-Shel assistant.

The names and the address s of the prize-winners will be published in the "Statesman" and the "Basumati" (Calcutta), The "Times of India" and the "Bombay Samachar" (Bombay), The "Hindu" (Madras) and the "Daily Gazette" (Karach). A selection of the winning photographs will appear n the "Times of India" Illustrate Weekly.

While no particular preference will be given to those photog aphs in which the actual marks of Burmah-Shell brands appear, it is importan that competitors should avoid the accidental inclusion of the brand-marks of other companies. A list is given of Burmah-Shell brands an their distinguishing features.

CONDITIONS.

1. All photographs submitted, and the copyright thereof, shall become the absolute property of the Burmah-Shell Oil Storage and Distributing Company of India, Ltd (Incorporated in England), to publish or otherwise use as they think fit. Competitors must be prepared to submit negatives if requested.

2. Except that photographs must not be smaller than 3 inches by 2 inches, no preference will be given to size. The competition offers a reasonable prospect of success to owners of small cameras.

3. The competition will be open to all residents in India proper, employees of Burmah-Shell excepted. Residents o Burma and Ceylon are necessarily excluded, since the Burmah-Shell organisation does not extend to those places.

4. Entries should be addressed to The Competition Secretary, c/o Burmah-Shell Oil Storage and Distributing Company of India, Ltd., Post Box No 360, Calcutta, and must reach the Burmah-Shell offices in Calcutta not later than the evening of April 30th, 1930.

5. Competitors, must fill in the attached coupon, and must paste it, or another like it (handwritten or typewritten) to the back of each photograph entered. Each competitor may submit as many photograph as he or she wishes. All entries should be printed on glossy paper.

PLEASE WRITE IN ENGLISH AND IN BLOCK LETTERS.

I hereby certify that the attached photograph was taken by me and that I now surrender its copyright to Messrs. Burmah-Shell.

FULL NAME (State Mr., Mrs. or Miss) .....

ADDRESS. .....

There's Strength for you in Scott's Porage Oats

For centuries Scottish oats have been the source of that vigour and hardihood which were symbolised in the Lion & Unicorn "To get this Food of a Mighty Race" insist on Scott's Porage Oats

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MOVE FOR MEDITERRANEAN PACT.

—:o:—

Opposition Of Great Britain.

LONDON, March 29.

Rugby.—Although no meetings between chief delegates to the Naval Conference have been arranged before next Friday, this morning's conversations, newspapers understand, are related to the scope of Articles Eleven and Sixteen of the Covenant which have been referred by the respective delegations to their experts for investigation and advice. The main purpose of these examinations is apparently to discover whether it is possible to devise a formula which would provide France with a measure of additional security which she desires as a prelude to the reduction of her naval tonnage without involving Great Britain in additional military commitments.

Other instruments, besides the League Covenant, are embraced in their examination including the Locarno Treaty and the Kellogg Pact; and experts are considering the general question without having any specific consideration in the way of a Mediterranean Pact. The British Government have always taken the view that no question of a Mediterranean Pact could be called at this conference specially as the interested Mediterranean Powers are unrepresented.

It is suggested that at the plenary session to be held next Friday the American delegation may take up a position as a prelude towards the Consultative Pact about which the press at least seems to be in some doubt. According to "The Times," the "Daily Herald" and other journals, the position at the moment is that the American Delegation would not consider participation in a Consultative Pact until after the European Powers have reached an agreement regarding the Mediterranean problem, and until a five-Power Pact embodying naval reductions has been signed.—B.O.W.

LIB-LABOUR COMBINE.

Forecast Of Simon Report.

"Liberty" publishes the following Special Cable from London:—

Sensational developments have accrued, following the luncheon party, at Mrs. Snowdens, of British politics. Tired of the pressure from the Left and the unemployment which remains still an unrelieved problem the Right Wing leaders have taken avail of the mediation brought between them and Mr. Lloyd George.

The Liberal leader, doubtless, is tired of the attempts to humiliate the Government and seems to have found some agreement more prudent—specially in view of the uncertainty of allegiance of certain Liberals. The Free Trade Campaign seems to be one of the basis of agreement along with due consultation regarding the further plans to relieve the unemployment problem.

Regarding India, it is suggested in Parliamentary circles that Sir John Simon will go further than otherwise expected and that the Liberals will try to make a success of the Round Table Conference. On the other hand, the Left Wing seems to be very restive and attempts to frustrate the Labour and Liberal agreement have already begun.

The new Commitee, as expected, ("India") has been formed with Mr. Mardy Jones as the Secretary. The object will be to agitate for legislation in Dominion constitution lines following the Round Table Conference and also to put unofficial pressure to make a further attempt to bring about a rapproachment between the Congressites and the Government.

GUJRANWALA SATYAGRAHA CONFERENCE.

—:o:—

20 CONGRESS VOLUNTEERS LEAVE AMRITSAR.

AMRITSAR, Mar. 29.

A jatha of 20 Congress volunteers have left on foot for the Gujranwalla Satyagraha Conference. They will carry on propaganda "en route."—A. P.

MALABAR TENANCY BILL.

—:o:—

Jenmis To Wait On Viceroy.

MADRAS, March 29.

His Excellency the Governor, it is understood, has given his assent to the Malabar Tenancy Bill passed recently by the Legislative Council. A deputation of North Malabar Jenmis left for Simla to urge the Viceroy to exclude North Malabar from the operation of the Bill. Some other Jenmis of North Malabar will shortly proceed to Simla to request the Viceroy not to give his assent to the Bill as it stands now.—Free Press.

NEW GERMAN CABINET.

—:o:—

Formed By Centre Party Leader.

LONDON, Mar. 29.

Berlin.—The Centre Party Leader Bruening has formed a Cabinet in which Herr Curtius is Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. Wirth, Minister of Interior, Herr Moldenhauer, Minister of Finance and General Groener, Minister of Defence.—Reuter.

New Polish Cabinet.

—:o:—

LONDON, Mar. 29.

Warsaw.—A new Cabinet has been formed with Valerian Slavek as Premier, Count Zaleski Minister of Foreign Affairs and Pilsudski, Minister of War. There are only two changes from the last Cabinet, namely, Premier and Minister of Justice.—Reuter.—Reuter.

FAREWELL DINNER TO SIR B. N. MITRA.

DELHI, Mar. 29.

The Chelmsford Club gave a farewell dinner to-night to Sir B. N. Mitra, its retiring president. Acknowledging the toast proposed by Sir Henry Moncrieff Smith, Sir Bhupendra hoped that both members of Government and non-official members of Legislature would make better use of the Club for social intercourse than had been done by the second and third Assemblies. The response made by the first Assembly he said was very encouraging.—A. P.

SIR MONTAGUE BUTLER ASSUMES CHARGE.

—:o:—

NAGPUR, March 29.

Sir Montague Butler arrived here this morning and immediately he proceeded to Government House, where he was received by Secretaries to Government, heads of departments and non-official gentlemen.

Mr. Tambe then made over charge of Governorship to Sir Montague Butler. A salute of 17 guns fired from the Sitabaldi Fort announced the relinquishment of office by Mr. Tambe.—A. P.

SOUTH INDIAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

—:o:—

MADRAS, March 29.

Presiding at the annual meeting of the South Indian Chamber of Commerce to-night Jamal Mahomed Sahib reviewing the trade conditions, emphasised that no policy other than a fully protective one would suit India which had yet to go a long way on the road to industrial development. Referring to Imperial Preference the speaker deplored that Government in coming to the rescue of the textile industry should have exploited the situation which was mainly of their own creation, to thrust on India in a veiled form a policy that was not approved of even by the self-governing Dominions. He hoped that Government would keep their pledge given by the Finance Member that the exemption of Britain from the five per cent. extra protective duty had nothing to do with Imperial Preference.

Jamal Mahomed was re-elected President.—A. P.

LAW MEMBER'S AMENDMENTS TO TARIFF BILL.

—:o:—

NEW DELHI, March 28.

In view of the developments regarding the Cotton Tariff Bill which prevent its enactment before the 31st March, when the Cotton Yarn Act ceases to operate, Sir B. L. Mitter has given notice of consequential amendments to the Tariff Bill to enact the duties under the Cotton Yarn Act up to the 31st March, 1933.—A. P.

ACTING AS MOULANA WITHOUT LICENSE.

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, March 29.

For having acted as a Maulona without license, Mahammad Yasin was to-day sentenced by the Second Police Magistrate, Sealdah, under Section 5 of the Pilgrims' Act to pay a fine of Rs. 10 in default to undergo ten days' simple imprisonment.—A. P.

Hope Of Successful Outcome.

—:o:—

LONDON, Mar. 29.

Washington.—Optimism regarding the successful outcome of the Naval Conference is reflected in the decision of the leaders of the House of Representatives to withhold action on the Naval Appropriation Bill involving expenditure of over 300 million dollars for further six weeks in the hope that the Naval Conference will reach an agreement in the meantime.—Reuter.

KAKORI PRISONERS AND NEW JAIL RULES.

—:o:—

LUCKNOW, Mar. 29.

It is authoritatively learnt that as result of reclassification of convicts which has been made in majority of U. P. Jails, the Kakori case prisoners have also been put in class 'B'.—A. P.

MONOPOLY IN INDIA.

(Continued from page 6.)

s of the Hindus, is mainly, if together attributable to the of an antiseptic to the vegediet so universal in India, as in many instances found here the disorganization of ssues has not been allowed ceed to an advanced stage eneficial results have ensued constantly bathing the limb d in strong solutions of lime lt water. It is thus evident lt becomes one of the first aries of life and..... that the onopoly is unjust and op- to the poor."

ST SUFFER MOST.

n then proceeds to how the duty falls on the poor people. He "If we take the Board of stimate of the average annsumption, say 12 lbs., or 6 r each individual and comle number of persons comla family in Bengal to ave- e (which is decidedly belmark) we shall, estimating tual earnings of a labourer e rupees per month, or per annum, find, that to e a sufficient and adequate salt for himself and fan will have to part with no len one month, or say, one alf months' portion of his earnings. In these distwever, which I regret, to stem by far the majority whe average annual rate of la not over 18 rupees, or wi ryot has not only to feed, buto clothe, himself and fami fearfully—how dreadfully—a tax such as this, on one of st necessaries of life, operatetard the condition and socdition of all who are subjects baneful and withering infl"

Itonsiders the rise in prices of aries of life like wheat, ricer, etc., and the fall in the purg power of the rupee sinc period under review, it will early understood that the salt alls equally heavily today e poorer and the agriculturaises as it did during the last ry, and the arguments emp by Aylwin then apply with ame force to the present situa

The monopoly was a curse in thays there are no two opinin the subject, but how it affecthe health of the cattle emplin agriculture is another indict of the Government policy. rding to Aylwin, want of sal mainly the cause which made horned cattle, sheep and horses Bengal by far the smallest a unest and the worst-condit which Aylwin had met in anrt of India. Mahatma Gandi the speech delivered at Aslali March 12, touched upon this sut and deplored the helplessnes the peasants to give more to their cattle due, of course the dearness of commodity but about by the incidence he tax.

DRAWK TO AGRICULTURE.

The also restricts the use of salt asnure. Robertson in a report mitted to Parliament in 1878 wr in this connection as follows The high price of salt in India iserious drawback to agricultur In England good agriculturalt for the use of stock, or for us manure, can generally be purced at about 30 s. per ton; sinr salt costs, in this Presidency,out 50 rupees per ton. Live st cannot be maintained in goodalth unless they have frequenind regular access to salt: buis rather as a condiment than as food that salt is so valuable. renders food more palatable, proves the appetite, increases flow of saliva, and assists the estive processes. Salt is pecully obnoxious to intestinal worand the prevalence of these another internal parasites, in such mbers in the farm stock of this cotry, is to be accounted for by thalmost entire absence of salt in tir diet. Salt has long been use for promoting vegetation. It of the greatest value as a mare in inland countries. Land und the influences of sea breezes gerally gets, by means of these brees, sufficient salt for the requiremes of agricultural crops. It has bee ascertained by direct experimenthat the land near some coasts recees annually as much as 300 lbs. of alle per acre carried to it by wint. Salt is generally used as arauxiliary manure with lime or oter manures. In England as muh as 600 lbs. of salt per acre is suplied with other manure to lans, and for meadow land a usual toressing is 200 lbs. of salt, with bout 100 lbs. of nitrate of soda. leavy dressings of salt are sometines applied to pasture land to improve the herbage and kill insects injurious to grass. Salt is also used to prevent the too rapid decompsition of organic manure, a purpose for which in this country, where putrification is so rapid, it is much needed; field yard manure when stacked in the land decomposs so rapipdly, that in a space of four or five months the whole becomes a fine mould, which, though valuable does not serve the same purpose on the land as fold-yard manure in its natural state."

A SURAT INCIDENT RECALLED.

The purpose of collecting the above extracts is only to show that the conditions have not materially changed now than they were a century ago. That the salt duty is pressing heavily on the slender resources of our peasantry has been amply proved by such eminent writers and economists as Gokhale, Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Romesh Chunder Dutt, and Gandhiji. That the tax is iniquitous and should go requires no historian, statician, or a logician to demonstrate. But one more incident from history may be cited to show how the tax has always been resented by our people. On August 30th, 1844, after a vain appeal to the civil authorities the citizen of Surat "rose tumultuously to resist the levying of an increased salt tax". The troops, writes Trotter in his History of India, "being brought about against them, the rioters dispersed for that day, after having attacked the jail and done some other deeds of violence. Fresh troops were ordered to the spot from othen stations, but meanwhile peace had been restored by the promptness of Sir Robert Arbuthnot, Collector of Surat, in delaying the enforrement of the dreaded impost until the receipt of fresh orders from his Government. His good example was followed by Sir George Arthur, Governor of Bombay, who decreed the remission of certain town duties pending a reference to the supreme Government. The answer given by the Governor-General was not unfavourable to the cause of peace. The increased tax on salt was to be lowered by one-half, and all town duties done away with from the first of October, and so the smouldering disaffection died out at once without need of further appeals to the logic of guns and bayonets." It is a significant coincidence that it is in the Surat District that Mahatma Gandhi is leading his attack on the salt tax.

THE EVENT OF THE YEAR.

HOAR & Co.'s Annual Sale

From MONDAY 31st MARCH For ONE WEEK only.

Bargains in all Departments

DOORS OPEN 9 A. M.

12½ Per Cent off Regular Stocks including Shirts and Tailoring orders.

DOORS OPEN 9 A. M.

BARGAINS IN SHIRTS, TIES, Swimming Costumes COLLARS, HATS, & PYJAMAS.

All Surplus Stock must be cleared.

Oddments in TIES, SOCKS, & COLLARS at HALF PRICE.

Remnants of SUITINGS and SHIRTINGS at clearing prices
GOLF STOCKINGS and PULLOVERS all at Bargain Prices.

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THE INDIAN CEMENT COMPANY, LTD. GANAPATI BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT BOMBAY.
BRAND.

Surpasses the latest British Standard Specification AND IS A RAPID HARDENING CEMENT.

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Rs. 8/- only will bring you a most durable silk piece for a complete Suit or 2 Coats.

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ALPACA SILK SAREES

Most durable and decent, best for daily use and a good thing for presentation to relatives.
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BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

—:o:—

Ronald Colman In "Bulldog Drummond."

The mystery thriller has been lifted from the level of indiscriminate spine-chilling to that of an artistic vehicle in "Bulldog Drummond," the picture version of the famous stage play of the same name which is being shown at the Excelsior Theatre with Ronald Colman in the leading role. In this film Colman proves that he has been keeping a fine gift for comedy pretty well out of sight while he has been so eminently satisfactory in the past as a serious romantic lover. Bulldog Drummond gives him an opportunity to combine the two and marks a great advance in his development as an actor. Just as handsome and dashing as ever he was in "Beau Geste" or "The Night of Love," he handles the sudden transitions from swift action to flashes of comedy with consummate skill. Mystery and horror are well combined in this famous story, which deals with the operations of a gang. It deals with the operations of a gang of criminals whose long suit is torturing their victims. And it is Bulldog's self imposed job to rescue a beautiful girl who has fallen into the hands of the gang. Joan Bennett plays the part of the girl and Montagu Love and Lawrence Grant are a hideous pair of villains. The latest issue of the Fox Movietone News will be included in the programme.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

During the past few days the members of the Piccadilly Revenue Company have suffered an almost incredible run of bad luck due to illness, and on two evenings during the week the performance had to be cancelled. It is good news, however, that the have conquered their physical troubles and hope to be able to put in a full week at the Royal Opera House. The company is strong all round. The principals are experienced people who know their jobs thoroughly, the beauty chorus dances really energetically and the orchestra is exceptionally good. It is to be hoped that the theatre-going public of Bombay will them a generous measure of support during the coming week.

EMPIRE THEATRE.

Dirt roads and wayside shrines, the hovels of peasants and ancient abbeys, together with the folk who live there are faithfully reproduced in the scenes of Old Ireland which will be seen in the film version of "Mother Machree" at the Empire Theatre during the week. Technicians and cameramen were sent from the United States to Ireland, and many of the early sequences of the great story were filmed there. This cinematographic record was taken back to Hollywood, where a typical Irish village was built, faithful to the original in every detail. Not only the physical backgrounds but men and women of pure Irish stock, and typical of their race, were used in the Irish street and home scenes. The cast of players in stellar roles also contains many Irish names. Belle Bennett, as Mother Machree, is of Irish descent as also is John Ford, who directed the picture. The latest issues of the Gaumont Graphic and a comic cartoon are included in the programme at the Empire.

EDWARD AND EMPRESS.

Tom Mix and his wonder horse Tony will be seen once again at the Edward Cinema, this time in a picture titled "King Cowboy." Here we have an unusual mixture of comedy and romance, with Tom and Tony the joint heroes in the rescue of a beautiful girl who has been captured and held to ransom by a desert chief. Behind it all is a search for a missing oil field, with all the thrills usually associated with prospecting in out-of-the-way places. A really fine comedy, "Slippery Slims," completes the programme. The Empress Cinema will screen "Serenade," the Adolphe Menjou feature film which has attracted a deal of attention during the past week at the Empire, and also the latest Pathe Gazettes and an Lizzie Lizzie comedy.

Drama And Comedy Combined At New Pathe.

—:o:—

"There is probably no comedy more effective than comedy born of a tragic situation and it is upon this premise that Marshall Neilan and Mr. Richman built the all-talking screen version of "The Awful Truth," starring Ina Claire, which is running with great success at the New Pathe Cinema.

With "The Awful Truth," Pathe, registers a direct hit for sophisticated comedy in a picture that will find its parallel in the lives of almost every husband and wife. It is a story so true to life that the audience is caught in its spell from the outset and never released from its influence until the final hilarious scenes. "The Awful Truth" opens with the divorce of a couple who are really still in love with each other but who are separated because of jealousy, suspicion and selfishness. How they are drawn together again in spite of themselves and how they decide to keep on striving for their happiness are effectively told. In addition to "The Awful Truth" there's the PATHE AUDIO REVIEW the first of its kind to be shown in India in Pathechrome colours. And then there is a Pathe all talking and singing comedy "AFTER THE SHOW."

THE NEW PATHE CINEMA AT LAMINGTON ROAD.

John Roche Who plays the part of Jimmy Kempster in the "Awful Truth"! A 100 per cent talkie now being shown at the New Pathe Cinema.

A REAL THRILLER AT CROWN CINEMA.

—:o:—

No Boy or Girl, or in fact no Adult should miss a thrilling serial in 10 chapters "THE VANISHING WEST" now showing its firs. instalment, firs. four episodes, nine sensational reels at THE CROWN CINEMA, Sandhurst Road.

The story is simple. But it is a fact moving film, evidently full of color and romance. It has the breath of the old time thriller novel, and for the reason is more enjoyable than the over-stuffed and over-sexed modern picture-play.

It is highly enjoyable, and it can be recommended to all those sober-minded men and women who are seeking a relaxation from the cares of the office or domestic life, and certainly we invite all parents to bring their children to the Crown Cinema, without delay. The programme also includes a roaring comedy.

GLOBE CINEMA.

—:o:—

Seldom if ever there comes on the screen a picture like 'LOVE LAUGHS AT LOCKSMITHS' having all the elements of a comedy with realistic atmosphere and tense situations. The Globe Cinema, Sandhurst Road has this week such a picture on the screen. Young Tom is asked by his uncle to hand over a sum of money to a stockbroker but Tom Neglects this and falls in love with a charming girl and whiles away his time in a round of pleasure. His uncle with the aid of police traces him in a hotel but Tom has to undergo imprisonment and the girl is sent away her guardians to a boarding-school. Tom while in a prison cell rescues the warder from the murderous attack of a fellow prisoner and brings the assailant to the book; and rushes to the school and runs away with the girl. While picnicing in the forests the girl loses her clothes in a stream and Tom clads her in male attire. This gives rise to such funny situations that can be beat seen on the screen than be described. The programme also includes a two reel comedy so funny that it will shiver your limbers.

King Receives Egyptian Delegation.

—:o:—

LONDON, March 28.

Received by the King at Buckingham Palace this morning, leaders of the Egyptian Delegation were delighted at the cordiality of the reception. The King hoped for a successful outcome of their mission, chatted about the boat race and football and invited the Egyptians to visit Windsor Castle.

The Anglo-Egyptian Conference at the Foreign Office on Monday will be public. It will be held in the favour Locarno Room. 100 seats have been reserved for journalists.—Reuter.

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SARDAR VALLABHBHAI & BRITISH PRESS.

To The Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—The arrest and imprisonment of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel appears in the foreign illustrated magazines which were received by yesterday's mail. He has been described there as "the brother of the President of the Indian Legislative Assembly and Mr. Gandhi's chief lieutenant." Sardar Vallabhbhai became well known to the British people during the great Bardoli struggle and one will expect that atleast by this time his face must have become familiar to them but every one will be surprised to see in the illustrated journals in which the news of his arrest and imprisonment appear instead of the photograph of Sardar Vallabhbhai the photograph of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya is given. The British journals and their editors may not be familiar with Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel who is a new comer in the struggle for the freedom of India to them but they ought to have known our veteran Leader Pandit Malaviya who has been struggling for the freedom of India since a long time. This is not the first time that photographs of wrong persons are published. I think the attention of the editors of the illustrated magazines should be drawn to this fact and they should be asked not to publish photographs of persons if they are not certain about their identity. This is only a sample of the ignorance of the British press about the problems of India and its leaders.—Yours, etc.,

S. NAGASUNDARAM

THE SARDA ACT.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Dame Rumour has been busying itself for time to time about the Sarda Act which in the ordinary course of things will come into operation from the 1st of April next. It is said that a section of orthodox Hindus have been persistently impressing the Government that the measure had evoked general condemnation in the vast majority of Hindus. This section has succeeded in securing the sympathy and support of Mr. M. K. Acharya who has had many conversations with the Government including an interview with the Viceroy. As a result of these negotiations, it is said, that the Government will stay its hands for the present and before the session of the Assembly is over will make a declaration suspending the Bill till such time as other legislation on the matter is placed on the Statute Book. This legislation it is said will exempt the orthodox Hindus from the penal provisions of the Bill provided that the minimum age of the bride is no less than twelve.

I need not point out that if the Government have made themselves a party to such an unholy alliance no act of theirs would be more strongly condemnable. The amount of support that the Bill received is well known and historic and nothing could be more regretable than the Government brushing aside the legislation as is now on the Statute Book and make reprehensible overtures for appeasing a wailing section of the so called Orthodox Hindus. The religion of these people has always been to shout at and decry any measure that does not fall in with their personal whims and the mere fact that a number of representations have been made to the Government should not deter them from carrying into execution a measure which they themselves have sponsered and which has found universal acceptance throughout the country.

I do hope that wiser counsels will prevail before the Government take a fatal leap into the matter.—Yours, etc.,

PRO BONO PUBLICO

AVIATION IN HEDJAZ.

—:o:—

Sultan Purchases Four More Aeroplanes.

A message from Koweit says that H. E. Sheikh Hafiz Wahba stated before certain press correspondents that the Government of His Majesty Sultan Ibn Saud was determined to strengthen its air force in view of the benefits derived from the four 'planes which it recently purchased from certain British firms, as His Majesty intends to purchase another fleet of four 'planes to use them in his journeys and tours through the length and breadth of his vast realm.

Hafiz Wahba stressed the point that the Haj season this year promised to be exceptionally successful and the number of pilgrims who had reached Hedjaz just before Ramzan exceeded 40,000.—"Muslim Outlook."

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MOUNTAIN IN LABOUR.

—:o:—

Gandhiji On Sen-Gupta's Conviction.

"The mountain has been in labour in Rangoon and it brought forth the ridiculous mouse" says Gandhiji writing in 'Young India' on Mr. Sen-Gupta's conviction. Gandhiji continues: "The powerful son of India who has been suffering from a dangerous illness under the strain of an utterly unnecessary prosecution and spent public money. The ostensible reason was Mr. Sen Gupta delivered whilst he was passing through Burma two speeches the like of which is being delivered every day from a thousand platforms all over the country without being noticed by Government. The prosecution could find no witness who was affected by the "seditious" performance. The Magistrate was apologetic for having to deliver the judgment he did. Had he been in an environment of freedom he would have discharged the distinguished prisoner, and reprimanded Government for bringing a frivolous complaint before him."

Continuing Gandhiji says: "But this judgment has a deeper meaning. If Sardar Vallabhbhai was really guilty of the crime imputed to him he deserved a severe punishment. If Mr. Sen Gupta was guilty of sedition he deserved an exemplary punishment, not mere ten days. If disaffection is a crime and the section has any reality about it I who have made of sedition a religion, should have undergone heavily punished long ago. We do not think that lighter punishments are being awarded or I am being left alone because Government is afraid of anything." "The reason for the same", opines Gandhiji "is a deeper one and it is that they are ashamed of punishing people holding opinion and publicly holding them and afraid of the world opinion gathering strength against them". Gandhiji adds "The reluctance or even incapacity to punish heavily or even prosecute is an eloquent testimony to non-violence.

In conclusion Gandhiji says: He who runs may see that if the campaign, that has hitherto remained wholly untained by violence, retains its character victory in the near future is a certainty. Not only will the salt tax go but other difficulties in our progress towards swaraj will also vanish like smoke in the pure air of non-violence."

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BOMBAY MONDAY, MARCH 31, 1930.

GANDHI AND THE LAHORE CONGRESS

American Journalist's Impressions.

Mr. Kirkby Page, Editor of "The World To-morrow" who attended the Lahore Congress writes in "Unity" of Chicago as follows:—

The past week has been one of the most interesting of my life. It has been our privilege to watch the proceedings at the Indian National Congress from the inside. We have seen in action most of the outstanding nationalists of India.

The prediction that if the British Government failed to give additional assurances, Mahatma Gandhi would lead his people in a campaign of non-co-operation and civil disobedience with complete independence as the immediate objective, has been fulfilled. Whether he will succeed cannot now be foretold. The odds against him are titanic.

My chief impressions of the situation are that Mahatma Gandhi stands absolutely supreme among India's political leaders at the moment; that the nationalists who believe in the use of violence may gain the ascendance and sweep Gandhi aside if the struggle is prolonged; that the political rule of Great Britain in India is probably doomed; that India faces decades of strife and disorder before a stable and efficient Indian national government can be created; and that the nationalist leaders are motivated by the same love of liberty which drove George Washington and Thomas Jefferson to heroic action in 1776.

MAJESTIC PEAK.

After the Lahore meeting there can be no doubt that Mahatmaji looms above his colleagues like a majestic peak above the plains. He had been elected President of the Congress [illegible] and was the World's Committee of fifteen, [illegible] two hundred and [illegible] sessions of fifteen hundred [illegible] influence was [illegible] [illegible] from this sessions of the Congress machinery were rejected, but no other leader wielded influence at all equal to his. The Presidential Address referred to him as "one who towers above all others in this present-day world of ours." The Moslem who gave the address of welcome said: "Mahatmaji is the one leader in whom the masses have faith. He is the one leader who commands nation-wide respect and affection." His name was mentioned literally hundreds of times in the public discussions.

SUBORDINATION OF POLITICS TO RELIGION.

India's Saint has again assumed active political leadership. Indeed, Gandhi's political influence derives from his spiritual power. Even his opponents pay reverence. Even his spiritual greatness of character, while [illegible] before him. [illegible] masses fall down in adoration. [illegible] political meetings [illegible] during one of the [illegible] committee we saw [illegible] the subjects [illegible] the way he subordinated politics to religion. Even [illegible] of this supreme [illegible] the session assembly he [illegible] interrupt the practice of meeting [illegible] friends for corporate [illegible] each morning at 4-00 and [illegible] ning at 7-30. When the [illegible] each hour approached on Saturday, although one of his chief opponents had just risen to discuss an important point, the Mahatma slipped quietly out of a rear exit. Sherwood Eddy and I eagerly accepted an invitation from his private secretary to join them. As soon as he and those of us who followed were outside the tent, the volunteers formed a human chain about us and cleared a way through the crowd, which quickly recognized Gandhi and gave rousing cheers for him. After half an hour in corporate worship, he returned to his political responsibilities. Whether or not Gandhi will long retain this undisputed leadership can only be determined by the course of future events, but just now he exercises spiritual and political mastery over more millions of human beings than any other man of the age.

DOOMED.

It appears to me that Britain's political rule in India is probably doomed. The consent of the governed is rapidly being withdrawn. A tiny commmunity of one hundred and sixty-five thousand Britishers cannot continue much longer to rule three-hundred million Indians in the face of determined and sustained hostility and opposition. British sovereignty will doubtless be supplanted by full Dominion Status, in which case British rule will become a rapidly diminishing factor as in Canada, or by complete independence for the Indian people. That the temper of the nationalists is steadily becoming more embittered and radical was revealed unmistakably at the Lahore Congress. The moderates had no chance whatever and were quickly swept aside. The resolution boycotting the Round Table Conference, rejecting Dominion Status, declaring for complete independence, boycotting the legislatures, and authorizing civil disobedience was carried almost unanimously, there being only a dozen or so votes in the negative. The section of the resolution which expressed appreciation of the Viceroy's efforts passed in the Subjects Committee with a majority of one lone vote, and in the Congress by a narrow margin. The section deploring the attempted assassination of the Viceroy also passed by a distressingly small margin, some seven hundred and ninety-six members voting against it.

DELEGATES HOOTED DOWN.

Delegates who attempted to address the Congress in English were hooted down on a score of occasions, although no Indian language was understood by all those present. Only a courageous few succeeded in getting a hearing in English. The resolution [illegible] [illegible] national debt cannot be understood unless it is remembered that Great Britain, added upon India much of the original cost of conquering the country and practically all the expenses from year to year of maintaining British troops in India. Suppose that the thirteen colonies had been defeated in the Revolutionary War and had subsequently gained freedom, would they have shouldered the debt incurred by Great Britain in previously subjugating them? Whatever may be the justice of the case, it appears to me that the passage of this resolution by the Congress was unwise and inexpedient.

Speaker after speaker was guilty of disloyal or seditious utterance. Patrick Henry and Samuel Adams never desired freedom more passionately than [illegible] the Indian leaders [illegible] more vigorous language. "We have [illegible] cases," [illegible] Pandit Jawaharlal [illegible] than [illegible] more honest [illegible] in various parts of the country. They are [illegible] with us. But the time has gone for secret conspiracy. We have now an open conspiracy to free this country from foreign rule." The boycott and mass civil disobedience are the methods by which the nationalists expect to obtain independence.

EUROPEANS SCOFF AT CONGRESS ACTIVITIES.

There is a strong tendency in European circles in India to scoff at the Indian National Congress and to regard its resolutions as mere words with no power behind them. That this body represents only a fraction of the whole country is obvious. Just a few of the sixty-nine million Moslems are represented in its councils. The sixty million untouchables are almost wholly inarticulate. The three million Sikhs are for the most part hostile. The National Liberal Federation embraces some of the ablest political leaders and is opposed to the demand for complete independence and separation. The nearly five million Christians, to the extent that they hold any political opinions whatever, are predominantly for Dominion Status, although there are notable exceptions within their ranks. The seventy-two million inhabitants of the Native States are ruled by their own Princes and are not directly involved in the present controversy. That is to say, groups comprising more than two-thirds of India's three hundred and nineteen millions are feebly represented in the Congress. Nevertheless, it is a fatal blunder to underestimate the significance of this movemept for complete independence.

SKILFUL STRATEGY.

The strategy of non-violent non-co-operation is an exceedingly difficult one with which to cope. Lord Lloyd in a moment of frankness once admitted that it came "within an inch of succeeding" in 1921. "If they had taken the next step and refused to pay taxes," continues this former Governor of Bombay, "God knows where we should have been!" Thirty thousand patriots went to jail. The nationalists are in a much more desperate mood now than they were then. An English publicist in Calcutta expressed the opinion to me that if non-co-operation could be maintained on an extended scale for three months it would paralyse the Government.

WEAPON OF INDUSTRIAL STRIKE

The weapon of the industrial strike is also available. During the past few years large strikes have caused heavy loss to British investors as well as to Indian labourers. The condition of the urban workers in India is so wretched that serious unrest is chronic. They have little to lose by an uprising and always hope for some improvement by mass protest. The [illegible] for independence is an appeal [illegible] one to men of all races [illegible] and the nationalist ranks in India will probably gain strength more rapidly than is generally expected.

Not least of all the factors is the magic spell over his people exercised by Mahatmaji. He told us that he thought that the response of the masses for the new call of non-co-operation would surpass that of 1920 and 1921. He has said to his intimate friends that he regards the coming crusade as the last and greatest fight of his career. He is prepared to put every ounce of his energy into it. Whether he can hold his followers to non-violence is problematical. The Communists as usual are fishing troubled waters. About a hundred flags of student sympathizers have been conspicuously waved at intervals in the sessions of the Congress. Open advocates of violence as they are, the Communists may deliberately incite the Government to repressive measures. If another General Dyer should again shoot down hundreds of unarmed Indians as was done at Amritsar in 1919, no one can predict what might happen. Moreover, the temper of the nationalists is certain to become more extreme the longer independence is delayed. In desperation, they may sweep Mahatmaji aside and resort to violence and terror.

Gandhi told us that his mind was "seeking a formula" which would enable him to continue non-violent non-co-operation even if certain unruly elements resorted to violence. He may find a justification on the ground that the abandonment of the non-violent campaign would merely increase the amount of violence. Even if he be so desired, however, he would not be able to persuade his colleagues to abandon non-co-operation as he did in 1921. There will be no truce now until self-government has been achieved. Continued British rule will doubtless become increasingly difficult and diminishingly profitable. For these reasons it seems to me that British sovereignty in India is probably doomed.

REASON WHY.

Here the extreme action of the Lahore Congress seems to have shocked public opinion in England and America. It seems incomprehensible that with the Labour Government in office and a sympathetic Viceroy at Delhi the offer of a Round Table Conference should have been rejected. Why did they not wait and see what could have been achieved by discussion before resorting to non-co-operation? Numerous conversations have enable me to understand some of the reasons for this apparently precipitate and unwise action.

The simple truth is that Mahatma Gandhi and his colleagues believe that the Labour Government lacks both the will and the power to grant their minimum demands. They insisted upon an assurance that this degree of dominion autonomy enjoyed by Canada [illegible] world be granted at the Round Table Conference. They recognized the wisdom and necessity of permitting England to continue certain controls for a limited period. They were willing to retain British troops and a British commander-in-chief for a number of years and to allow England to direct foreign affairs and relations with the Indian Princes. But —and here is the crux of the whole controversy—they insisted that all this should be done at the request of the free Dominion of India and should be terminated at its pleasure or by previous agreement.

FREEDOM AN INALIENABLE RIGHT.

If they could have achieved immediate and full autonomy inside the British Commonwealth they would have been satified. But they are wholly unwilling to accept the status of a minor in the family and wait many years for the bestowal of full rights and privileges. They dismiss as irrelevant the question as to whether or not India is fit for self-government. They say that freedom is an inalienable right of a people and that a foreign power has no authority to decide how much and at what time liberty shall be achieved by more than three hundred and nineteen million persons of another race on another continent. They are making the same claims that were advanced by the leaders of the thirteen American colonies and by many other predecessors in history. And most Americans would do likewise if they faced a similar situation!

When it became apparent, after the conversation of the Big Five with the Viceroy on December 23rd, that the British Government had an entirely different conception of Dominion Status and was thinking in terms of a gradual march to a distant goal Mahatma Gandhi felt obliged to recommend the drastic programme which was adopted by the Congress. It seemed to him a waste of time to attend a conference when it was known in advance that the minimum demands of the nationalists would be refused. Moreover, Gandhi expressed to us the opinion that the Labour Government did not have the power even if it had the will to grant full Dominion Status. Not only is it a minority administration, but within its own ranks are many vigorous opponents of autonomy for India. Many times Gandhi has said that liberty can never be gained as a free gift, but must be claimed as an inherent right.

MAHATMA CANNOT AFFORD TO WAIT.

Then, too Gandhi cannot afford to wait. He is past sixty years of age and in exceedingly frail health. If he is to make any further contribution to the cause of delivering India from alien rule, he must act quickly. There was the further factor that even if he had counselled moderation, the Congress would probably have rejected his advice and adopted independence and separation as its goal. At the Calcutta Congress his resolution favouring a year's delay was adopted by a narrow margin, and the nationalists have certainly become more impatient during the intervening twelve months.

All these were contributory factors, but the primary reason for Gandhi's recommendation to the Congress was the bed-rock fact that he and many other nationalists have lost confidence in Great Britain and are determined to resist its domination to the utmost limit of their ability. They are resolved to run any risk rather than to submit longer to alien rule. They are not in a mood to count their blessings and to await with patience further gifts from a foreign government.

This is an appropriate hour for citizens of the United States to remind themselves of the temper displayed by their own Revolutionary Fathers and of the weapons these patriots felt justified in using. Pacifists who condemn the use of violence even in revolution and civil war can consistently criticize the present policy of the Indian nationalists on the ground that non-violence may soon be replaced by violence. But is it Mahatma Gandhi and his colreasonable for others to do so? leagues are able, in spite of the vast good that the British have accomplished in India, to present a far stronger indictment of British rule in India than George Washington and his associates framed against George the Third.

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—:o:—

Blind "Beggar" Robbed Of Rs. 972!

Great sensation was caused at Two Tanks on Sunday night when party of police and a large crowd of people were seen chasing a man who in official police pariance was a notorious character. It appears that at about 8 p.m. on Sunday information reached the Nagpada Police Station that some disturbance had occurred at Two Tanks, whereupon Inspector Dere and Sergeant Hill with some constables hurried to the spot and saw a big crowd chasing one Mahomedan who had an open penknife in his hand. He was overpowered by the Police and was arrested. He was found to have received some injuries on his head which is caused by his having being hit by some people from the crowd during the chase. Inquiries made by the police show that the name of the man is Abdulla Suban. He broke into the house of one blind beggar named Bashara Shaik living at Tandel Street on Sunday evening and when he was discovered there he tried to escape with property valued at Rs. 972. He was chased by a crowd who followed him from gully to gully. Ultimately he was arrested by with the help of the police and property valued at Rs. 342 recovered. He was removed to J. J. Hospital as he had received some injuries in the head.

News In Brief.

New Delhi, March 29.—Sir Mahomed Habibullah leaves Delhi on the 31st March and arrives Madras on the 3rd. Sir Fazli Hussain takes over charge on the morning of April 1st.—A.P.

Calcutta.—A reference to the death of Mr. Langford James, who was a Fellow of the Calcutta University for several years was made on Saturday evening by the Vice-Chancellor at the Senate meeting, when a condolence resolution was adopted, all standing.—A. P.

Lucknow.—The United Provinces Legislative Council concluded on Saturday the voting of budget demands. The Council was adjourned "sine die". 51 members of the Council have appended their signatures to the notice of resolution to be moved at the next meeting of the Council urging the extension of its life until the introduction of new reforms.—A.P.

WOMAN AIR-PILOT'S MIRACULOUS ESCAPE.

—:o:—

Slightly Injured After Crash From 2,000 Feet.

LONDON, March 29.

Rugby.—Miss Gladys Grave, the woman air pilot who is a daughter of Rear-Admiral Grace, and grand-daughter of Dr. Grace, the famous cricketer, had a remarkable escape yesterday when making a practice flight. She was stunt-flying when at the top of a loop the engine of her machine stalled, and the machine crashed 2,000 feet, its nose being buried six feet in marshy ground. Hundreds of people watched the accident and Miss Grace who was conscious when found is suffering from head injury and shock.—B.O.W.

PRINCE'S DEPARTURE TO CAIRO

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LONDON, March 29.

Cairo.—It is understood that the Prince of Wales will depart from Khartoum for Cairo, a distance of 1345 miles by air on 1st April.—Reuter.

INDIAN MARTYRS' MEMORY KEPT GREEN.

Men Who Have Suffered & Saced For Free India.

PUBLIC MEETING IN BBAY.

A Pie Auctioned For 35!

The All-India Martyr's Day was celebrated in a fitting way in Bombay. A public meeting was held under the auspices of the Bombay Youth League at Jinnah Hall. The hall was packed to its utmost capacity. Mr. Ruikar presided.

Mr. Ruikar in a forceful speech drew the attention of the audience about the importance of the day and paid a growing tribute to all those who have suffered for the Nation. He referred to many prosecutions carried on by the foreign Government in India to check the growing movement of Independence and pointed out how the Governnment hinders the growth of Labour movement.

Mr. Sankerrao Deo said that nation fighting for its Independence has to sacrifice many of its sons, and now Gandhiji's Campaign of Civil Disobedience is directed against the present Government to win Independence. He appealed to all to swell the army of Gandhiji and fight the nation's cause.

Mr. H. D. Rajah said that ever since the British Raj was established in India, the fight for Independence also began. He paid a glowing tribute to all the martyrs who have suffered hard for their country's cause. Many brave sons of India have paid their lives at the altar of the motherland and to-day Gandhiji has begun the non-violent Independence war by b the laws. He appealed to us to join his "army" in numbers and fight the battle finish as Gandhiji had said.

Messrs Bhat, Menerally, Manekla and others also spoke.

Mr. Raj his concluding speech said the martyrs have laid an ex by suffering for them to low. He referred to G. I. P. Railway strike and atyagraha they are launching April 3rd against the Gove

APPEAL G. I. P. STRIKERS.

After Mr. Rajah appealed on behalf he Bombay Citizens' Strike Fund Committee, to the au to help the G. I. P. Railwa ers.

PIE MONED FOR RS. 35.

Annas, rupees, half-rupees anna-i poured in from all quart and the response was simply omenal. Finally Mr. Rajah out one pie and auctioned. The competition to bid it was keen and finally it fetch Rs. 30. It was presented agai he bidder Mr. Ramchandar he second time when it was oned it fetched Rs. 5. The collection on the spot cam Rs. 85--15-6. The meeting dispersed amidst great enth sm.

PLANS FOR SATYAGRAHA IN BOMBAY.

Informal Conferen On Sunday.

Preparations for an effective Satyagraha to be launched in the city of Bombay are now almost nearing completion and as soon as Mahatma Gandhi gives his word the first batch of Civil Resisters will proceed to disobey the provisions of Salt Act.

The Satyagraha Sub-Committee of the B. P. C. C. is making ceaseless efforts to enrol volunteers and carry on vigorous propaganda throughout the city.

Although only 300 volunteers have so far been announced in the papers, it is understood that twice as many more have already enlisted themselves for the campaign. Only twenty names are published every day so that the flow should be continuous

CONTINUOUS STREAM OF CIVIL RESISTERS

The final arrangements will depend mostly on the instruction which Mahatmaji is expected to issue as soon as he reaches Jalalpur i.e. on the 3rd of April. It has however, been provisionally planned that every day a batch of volunteers will court arrest breaking the Salt Laws. This flow will remain unbroken at least for a period of six months.

The question of exact ver where salt is going to be manufa does not seem to be yet finally decided. The choice has to be made between Worli and Dharavi although the beginning will be made only for a day on the Juhu Sea-face. Dharavi is said to be favoured by many because of its natural advantages.

WOMEN'S SHARE.

Women of Bombay have lost no time in taking their rightful place in the present campaign. Bombay is expected to give at least 200 women volunteers.

CONFERENCE OF VOLUNTEERS.

The Satyagraha volunteers of Bombay met in an informal Conference on Sunday morning in the people's Jinnah Hall, Girgaum. Awards of 200 volunteers were sent. Proceedings were conducted "in camera". It is, however, understood that the plans of Satyagraha to be started in Bombay were unfolded at this Conference. Messrs. Nariman and Abid Ali are said to have emphasized the necessity of non-violence as the only weapon of the present warfare. Mr. Nariman exhorted the "soldiers" to make non-violence an article of faith. Even a chance outbreak of violence would result in a serious setback to the movement.

After the speeches were over there was a free exchange of views from some time as to the means and methods of Satyagraha.

BRITISH INDIA AND THE STATES.

PRINCES' SYMPATHY, FOR DOMINN STATUS.

NEW DELHI, March [illegible]

Conversations between the Princes and political leaders have led to the appointment of a formal Committee consisting of Sir Hari Singh Gour, Sir P. Ramaswami Iyer, Mr. Mahomed Ali, Col. Haksar and Sir Chimanlal Mehta to sketch out the issues of common interest to British India and Indian States and suggest proposals before the next session of the Legislative Assembly in Simla.

The Princes gave an audience of their sympathy with Dominion Status and that their desire really was to have a proper interpretation of their treaty rights and that the course of action they were taking was not due to fears of political movements in India.

British Indian political leaders assured them of non-interference in their internal autonomy and the ideal of a Federal India. The Maharaja of Patiala thanked them for their brotherly feelings and the tangible result of the informal talks.—A. P.

We or our authorised Agents will be pleased to give any such further information as desired.

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DETAILS ON PAGE 8.

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